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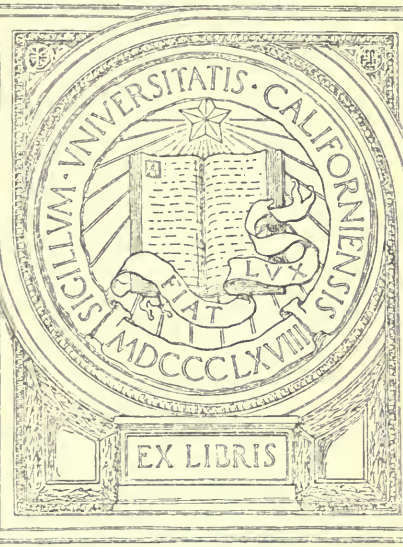

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MEMOIRS

RELATIVE TO THE

CAMPAIGN OF 1788,

IN

SWEDEN.

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Hen. Brooke

MEMOIRS

RELATIVE TO THE

CAMPAIGN OF 1788,

IN

SWEDEN.

BY HIS SERENE HIGHNESS

PRINCE CHARLES OF HESSE,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE DANISH AUXILIARY ARMY.

Karl, Landgrave of Hesse-[illegible]

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
WITH THIRTY-THREE VOUCHERS.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR R. BALDWIN, PATER-NOSTER ROW.
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MEMOIRS, &c.

THE different opinions of the publick, concerning the entry into Sweden of a corps of Daniſh or Norwegian auxiliaries, ceded by the King to her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia, are an evident proof, that people, even in other reſpects well informed, have not been thoroughly ſo of the affair in queſtion, nor its conſequences. The reports and inſinuations of the oppoſite party, and the erroneous articles which ſwarm in the news-papers, have occaſioned falſe interpretations of the moſt natural things; and made the conduct of the court of Denmark, its alliance with Ruſſia, and the movements and behaviour of its troops in Sweden, to be conſidered in a wrong point of view. I think it incumbent, therefore, on me to give the public, Denmark, and myſelf, a ſuccinct account of this event, and its cauſes. An ingenuous freedom, which forms the baſis of my character, ſhall guide my pen; and I will conceal from the publick only ſuch facts as might injure, or bring ſhame on, ſome perſons, without leading to the end I propoſe.

Lowr- 11-2-43 - History

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The unexpected journey of the King of Sweden to Copenhagen, at the beginning of this year, occasioned a great sensation in Europe. This Prince, who, from his youth, had been brought up in principles inimical to Denmark; whose almost republican nation was at that time divided into factions, of which that called the *Bonnets* opposed the interests of the Court, and was attached to Russia, to England, and to Denmark; this Prince, I say, displayed all his rhetorick and political talents, at Copenhagen, to detach our Court from her ancient, close, and natural alliance with Russia, and to induce her to unite herself intimately with that of Sweden. Our Court, being animated with the most ardent desire of preserving an uninterrupted peace in the North, listened to the King's overtures so far as was consistent with the integrity of its views, and the fidelity of its engagements. It made him such propolals as were the most proper to reconcile him with Russia, and to strengthen the tranquillity of the North; it showed him the most disinterested and pacifick system, endeavoured to make him easy respecting all the plans of his neighbours, opened its own, and offered to guarantee the same pacifick intentions on the part of Russia; but in vain. His Swedish Majesty's resolutions were already taken; and from that moment it was easy to foresee that he would seise the very first opportunity to weaken the power of a neighbour, that had too much weight.

A few

A few weeks after the King of Sweden's departure, I arrived at Copenhagen; from whence I went, in the May following, to Norway, to collect and exercise the troops, his Royal Highness the *Crown-Prince* proposing to assist at their encampment, when making his tour of that kingdom. His Swedish Majesty condescended to receive me, in my passage thro' his territories, with the utmost kindness, and most particular distinction. All conversation in Sweden turned upon an alliance between that country and Denmark, at which they every where expressed the highest satisfaction: I heard this so often repeated, that I could not forbear writing to Count Bernsdorf, to apprise him of my being so frequently and so confidently assured of this Swedish alliance, that I could hardly refuse believing it at last myself. By his Swedish Majesty's express orders I was shown, and consequently saw, the fortresses of Warberg, Gothenburg, and Elfsburg. They also offered to show me Marstrand: but, lest I should seem desirous of examining any place out of my route, I purposely declined the favour, and went only to see Trolhetta, a water-fall, with a projected canal, which is visited by every traveller. I then returned through Wennersburg to Uddewalla, which lies in the high road to Norway.

I mention these particulars to refute an accusation, afterwards made against me in Sweden, of having travelled as a spy. I was under no such necessity to obtain a thorough knowledge of that country, having long before possessed all the in-

formation requiſite, in caſe of a war, to which two neighbouring ſtates are always expoſed. I had already taken care to inform myſelf completely on this ſubject, when, in 1772, a Swediſh army had been on the frontiers of Norway, and threatened an irruption, after having attempted to procure themſelves there a party of adherents, both civil and military. I then returned his Swediſh Majeſty the cyphers, which were brought me by ſome officers and other perſons, by means of which the plot was diſcovered. There the affair dropped, our Court wiſhing not to diſturb the peace; but from that time endeavoured to put Norway in a proper ſtate of defence.

Ever ſince the Autumn of 1787, the war with the Turks had employed the Ruſſians on the Dnieſter, and in the Crimea; and the Ruſſian fleet was fitting out at Cronſtadt for the Mediterranean. The King of Sweden equipped, at the ſame time, a fleet at Carlſcrona: this fleet, formed by Guſtavus III. but the expenſe of which was defrayed by France, was compoſed of ſhips on a new conſtruction, commanded by excellent ſea-officers, with the brave and reſpectable Prince Charles, Duke of Sudermania, the King's brother, as Great Admiral, at their head; and put to ſea with a celerity equalled only by the expedition with which an army was raiſed at Stockholm, and embarked on board ſome galleys, that tranſported them to Finland. After having cruiſed two months in the Baltick, this fleet met with three ſhips of 100 guns each, and three Ruſſian frigates,

frigates, under the command of vice-admiral Deſſin, from whom it required a ſalute, merely to pick a quarrel; for the treaties moſt clearly forbid his doing any ſuch thing. After having, however, complied with the requeſt, and prudently given way to a force abundantly ſuperior, they continued their courſe for Copenhagen. They could not perſuade themſelves, in that capital, that the King of Sweden would actually attack Ruſſia, and ſtill hoped the contrary. The conſiderable ſums which that Prince had received from the Porte only led them to conjecture, that the Swediſh fleet was merely deſtined to prevent that of Ruſſia at Cronſtadt from quitting the Baltick: but when our Court was convinced that the Swediſh armament was not intended merely for ſhow, it made his Majeſty every amicable remonſtrance, to prevent his ſtriking the firſt blow. A letter from our Prince-Royal to the King was penned in the moſt preſſing terms, moſt affectionately entreating his uncle to deſiſt from all thoughts of this nature. I was at that time in Norway. The Prince-Royal arrived in the camp at Frederickſtadt on the 23d of June; and, three days after it broke up, we learnt, by a courier, that the Swediſh army was embarking at Stockholm, to croſs over to Finland. The Prince, whom I had the honour to accompany, arrived that ſame day at Chriſtiania, where he received the uſual compliments, in the name of the King of Sweden, on his arrival in Norway, by lieutenant-general Duwal; a gentleman ſtill more diſtinguiſhed in his own country for his per-

ſonal merit than by the office of Marſhal at the laſt Diet, of which he acquitted himſelf to the great ſatisfaction of the King and the whole Swediſh nation. He was attended by M. Borgenſtierna, the King's aid-de-camp, and alſo gentleman and firſt page of the bed-chamber. It was he who accompanied me, by the King's order, from Helſingburg to Norway. General Duwal was charged with a very important letter from the King to the Prince-Royal, relative to the preſent circumſtances; and, at the ſame time, his Majeſty honoured me with one, thro' M. Borgenſtierna, in which he expreſſed himſelf in the following terms:

" I adjure you, Sir, not to loſe a moment in " uniting Sweden and Denmark for ever. No " man is more equal to the taſk than you, nor " ſees ſo well the neceſſity of it; and the more " ſo, as this inſtant will decide either our entire " union, or a laſting enmity. In this critical mo- " ment, it is indiſpenſably neceſſary to *chooſe one* " of *us for an ally*. I ſhould deſpair, if forced " to wage war with the Prince-Royal, whom I " love, and with a nation which, during my ſtay " among them, has given me ſo many marks of " its attachment. But I am not afraid of being " taken unawares. My army is ſo conſtituted, " that I can, within a month's time, replace in " Sweden all the troops I have led to Finland, " and then it will be ſtronger than any you can " oppoſe," &c. &c.

My anſwer (No. I.) proves that I did not diſguiſe, either to the King, to General Duwal, or to M. Borgenſtierna, my apprehenſions of the conſequences of his Majeſty's determination. Not being in the miniſtry, I could impart my ſentiments with the leſs reſerve, which were thoſe of an individual, but of an individual attached to his Majeſty, who deplored the miſeries of a war, on the point of being declared; and ſtill more wiſhed to prevent it from a pure regard for ſo reſpected a ſovereign, and a nation which I loved, in gratitude for the civilities ſhown me on my journey, and alſo for its having been under the ſceptre of my great uncle, King Frederick the Firſt, Landgrave of Heſſe.

After this we departed for the review of the camp at Drontheim, and returned by Roeraas and Kongſvinger to Chriſtiania, where we ſtill found General Duwal and M. de Borgenſtierna, who ſtaid there till after our departure for Chriſtianſand. From that city we reached Copenhagen in two days. There they only waited for the *Crown Prince's* return to give a categorical anſwer to the Ruſſian ambaſſadour, reſpecting the claim made by his Court of the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty. This treaty, concluded in 1773, a year after the King of Sweden had threatened us with an invaſion, as ſudden as that he recently made in Finland, was founded on a ceſſion of ancient claims, and on an exchange of the ducal part of Holſtein for the duchy of Oldenbourg, and ſecured us a formidable ſupport from Ruſſia, in caſe of a new attack. Woe to that Power, which, regardleſs and

puſillanimouſly forgetful of its ancient obligations, conſults only its preſent momentary convenience! The faithfully fulfilling one's engagements, never deviating from truth, and ſteadily aſſiſting one's allies, ſo far as it can be done without our own deſtruction, are the firſt duties, not only of individuals, but alſo of nations. It would be falſe policy not to abide by theſe rules; for who can truſt to Machiaveliſm!

The Prince-Royal did not heſitate ſupporting, by his ſuffrage, an unanimous opinion that the compacts made with the King his father ſhould be obſerved; and the King gave his orders for a corps only of auxiliaries to be formed in Denmark. But, as the treaty had expreſsly ſtipulated that the troops ſhould be left at the diſpoſal of Ruſſia, the miniſter of that Court inſiſted that they ſhould march into Sweden from Norway.

On the 19th of Auguſt I went from Copenhagen to Sleſwick, having previouſly received his Majeſty's orders and full power. The Prince-Royal, who joins to all the qualities which diſtinguiſh him as one of the firſt men in Europe, that of being born a true ſoldier, ſeiſed the opportunity of the march of the corps of auxiliaries to make his firſt campaign, as a voluntier. He had prepared himſelf, at Copenhagen, to join the auxiliaries aſſembled in Sealand; but what little he wanted in Norway, was ſecretly ordered at Chriſtiania. His Royal Highneſs made but me and two or three more his confidants, by appriſing us of his reſolution to take the field with us. He

wiſhed to avoid the grief and remonſtrances of an affectionate family, and of many other perſons, who would regard the State as expoſed to the greateſt misfortune by his expoſing himſelf. The ſecret was extremely well kept. A thouſand different conjectures and reports were propagated, when the Prince went to Sleſwick; from whence, after a ſpeedy journey thro' Jutland, we embarked on board a man of war, previouſly ſent to Fladſtrand, which carried us in twenty-four hours to Friederickſhaven in Norway.

I there found collected the naval force which had been entruſted to my command, viz. three, of the ſix, line of battle ſhips, ceded to Ruſſia, one of which was a 74 gun ſhip, two of 64, and three frigates; beſides a ſmall fleet of ten galleys and twelve ſloops, or ſkierbaades, which were then equipping in that harbour. We ſtaid there but two days, which time I employed in giving the neceſſary orders to the navy, and in victualling the fleet as well as poſſible. This could not be done at Copenhagen, the ſhips having received their inſtructions ſealed up, in order to keep their deſtination a ſecret. The orders delivered to Rear-Admiral Ahrenfeld, and to the Captains, were, "To hoiſt Ruſſian colours on the bow-ſprit, on "the 24th of September, and to commence hoſ-"tilities from that day with the Swediſh navy." To theſe I added, however, in the preſence and with the gracious approbation of the Prince-Royal, who condeſcended to be always preſent at all the reports made to me, and at all the orders I gave,

"That

" That they ſhould neither ſeiſe nor any ways mo-
" leſt the Swediſh merchant-ſhips, nor diſturb the
" commerce of that nation." I fully remember that, on this occaſion, the Prince-Royal once interpoſed, and aſked the Officers, " If they thoroughly underſtood the order I gave them?" and then repeated it with the utmoſt preciſion.

On the 12th of September we went to Chriſtiania, where we remained five days. All the arrangements for proviſioning the army were there made. I there appointed, for that purpoſe, a commiſſion of three of the King's moſt diſtinguiſhed ſervants in that country; the Grand Bailiff and Privy Counſellor Scheel; Major General Wakenitz, Deputy to the College General; and Mr. Willumſen, Preſident of the City of Chriſtiania. The neceſſary forage, corn, and other proviſions for the different fortified places of Sydenfiels, were collected with the utmoſt ſpeed. A fixed number of boats were procured, and laden with forage and proviſions at Friedrickſtadt, from whence they were to proceed along the coaſt of Bahuſlehn, under the protection of the flotilla. A great quantity of biſcuit was alſo ſent, by wheel-carriages, to Kongſvinger; from whence a body of troops, of four battalions and two ſquadrons, were to penetrate into Sweden, and direct their march, as circumſtances might offer, either to Amal or to Carlſtadt. But the ſecret of this expedition was divulged, and I changed my deſtination of that corps on the ſpot.

From

From the moment in which it was decided at Copenhagen that the Norwegian troops ſhould march, I deſpatched a courier on the 7th of Auguſt to Friedrichſberg, where the Court then was, to ſend orders to the General College at Chriſtiania to aſſemble the different regiments, which were deſigned to march, at their reſpective places of exerciſe; and, on arriving at Chriſtiania, the laſt orders to put themſelves in motion were ſent off.

As the corps of auxiliaries was to conſiſt of no more than twelve thouſand men, and I had the moſt expreſs orders to do all I could for the ſervice of her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia, without in the leaſt exceeding the meaſures mutually agreed on, to avoid giving the Swedes any juſt pretext for declaring war againſt us; I took from each regiment of foot in Norway but one battalion, and the two companies of grenadiers, and alſo reduced every company to 120 men only. The ſecond battalions were appointed to garriſon the forts: The dragoons were likewiſe limited to 120 men each ſquadron. So that the whole corps, ordered to march on this expedition, was compoſed only of the following troops, viz.

4 Squadrons of the Aggerſhuus dragoons.
4 ——— ——— of Opland.
4 ——— ——— of Smaalehn.

12 Squadrons of 1440 men.

2 Batta-

		Men.
2	Battalions of Sydenfiels	960
1	Sydenfiels grenadiers	480
2	Nordenfiels	960
1	Nordenfiels grenadiers	480
1	Aggerſhuus	480
1	the 2d Smaalehn	480
1	Aggerſhuus grenadiers, and of the 2d Smaalehn	480
1	1ſt Opland	480
1	2d Opland	480
1	1ſt and 2d Opland grenadiers	480
1	1ſt and 2d Bergenhuus grenadiers	480
1	Grenadiers, raiſed at Bergen, and of the 2d Weſterlehn	480
1	Chriſtianſand grenadiers, and of the 1ſt Weſterlehn	480
15	Battalions, at 480 men each, are	7200
1	Battalion of Skielober, of	300
16	Battalions	or 7500
12	Squadrons	or 1440
1	Corps of hunters	of 600
	Total	9540

Four battalions, each of 480 men, *i. e.* one of the firſt and one of the ſecond battalion of the Bergenhuus regiment, one of the firſt and one of the ſecond regiment of Weſterlehn, in all 1920 men,

men, were appointed to man the flotilla; but contrary winds retarding the arrival of the troops from Bergen till the latter end of October, the grenadiers only arrived in proper time, and a part of the ſloops and galleys therefore remained at Friederichſværn to wait for them.

Lieutenant-General Krogh, Commandant-General of the province of Nordenfiels, received orders at the ſame time to march into Sydenfiels with a corps of ſix battalions, compoſed of the ſingle one of Skielober, two ſquadrons, and a company of hunters. The Skielober battalion was to penetrate into Jemptelande, and there make a diverſion, giving out that they were to be followed by the whole corps. If Sweden declared war againſt us, this corps was either to join me, or to cover the frontiers of Norway; but it was not able to reach its deſtination before the beginning of November, on account of the great diſtance.

After having arranged every thing for the march of the army, during the three days we remained at Chriſtiania, we paſſed thro' Friederichſhald to Friederichſtadt, where we arrived in the evening of the 19th. All the troops, which had put themſelves in motion ſince our arrival in Norway, paſſed the river Glommen, at a ſmall diſtance from the town, in order to approach the frontiers of Sweden. Moſt of them were there ſupplied with their horſes, ammunition, and artillery; and the greateſt part of the horſes and drivers were alſo appointed for the conveyance of the ordnance.

The

The precipitation with which ſuch a quantity of furniture and ſupplies were at the ſame time received, and delivered, can hardly be conceived!

But I had promiſed to fall upon Sweden by the 24th, and no conſideration whatever could hinder me from keeping my word. All the General Officers and Chiefs of Brigades were there aſſembled, with Admiral Ahrenfeldt, to receive his laſt orders. But he ſet off again in a fit of illneſs, which never left him during the whole time of the expedition of the flotilla under his command, and died in a few days after having ſtruck his flag. To his bad ſtate of health alone we may attribute the ill ſucceſs of this flotilla, the Admiral having had a number of excellent officers under him, inflamed with zeal and a deſire to diſtinguiſh themſelves: but he kept them always near him, in ſpite of their repeated daily remonſtrances; and, oppreſſed with his own ſufferings, continually detained them in ſome ſmall port or other, from which he neither could nor would get away, notwithſtanding the moſt preſſing orders.

My cares for the march of the army never let me loſe ſight of the firſt duties of humanity; for, beſides the moſt ſtrict orders reſpecting our diſcipline in Sweden, which were not only given, but I may venture to ſay followed, with an exactneſs almoſt incredible, and certainly ſeldom to be met with, I alſo cauſed the annexed manifeſto, No. II. to be publiſhed in Norway, to prevent any irregular irruptions of parties, or of the people, without authority, which, having been encouraged

in

in former wars, I was afraid of ſeeing revived on this occaſion. I ſhould not have mentioned ſuch natural and indiſpenſable precautions, if his Swediſh Majeſty's declaration, of which I ſhall ſpeak hereafter, had not repreſented me, and the troops under my command, in a quite different light: but I think it neceſſary to prove, that nothing was omitted on my part to prevent, as much as poſſible, the depredations and exactions ſo common in time of war, and ſo hateful to any man of the leaſt feeling. Are not the calamities of war great enough in themſelves, to induce us to uſe every means to ſoften its horrors? It is much eaſier to prevent them at the head of a national army, compoſed moſtly of peaſants, embodied in regiments, than of an army raiſed and compoſed as moſt armies are! But even this Norwegian nation, ſo honeſt, docile, and patient, and nothing leſs than vicious, would ſoon have been debauched, if we had ſlackened the reins to the ſoldiers in an enemy's country, and I ſhould have brought home the ſeeds of vice and corruption with the army. Let me here add this one reflection, that cruelties *might* be committed under the eye of the moſt reſpectable young warrior, our beloved and auguſt Prince-Royal; and who then, in my place, would not, and ought not, to have thought as I did? Pardon me for this digreſſion; it being the only excuſe for not having followed the common rule of levying contributions in an enemy's country, to defray the charges of the expedition. The ſequel will explain my meaning.

The

The laſt intelligence I received from Sweden, on the 21ſt of September, at Friederichſtadt, reported, "That it was not known for certain where "the King was; but he was ſuppoſed to be in "Dalecarlia: that a body of troops, of about "five thouſand four hundred men, under the "command of General Hierta, were gathering "together at Wennerſburg; of which a detach-"ment of one thouſand men, with ten field-"pieces, under the command of Colonel Trane-"feld, had orders to occupy Svineſund and the "frontiers, and would arrive the 22d in the envi-"rons of Stroemſtadt."

On the ſame day, in the evening, I gave my laſt inſtructions to the Generals. Four ſquadrons of dragoons, under Major-General During, who commanded the cavalry of the auxiliaries, three brigades under the Generals Heſſelberg and Mannſbach, and Colonel Stricker with the light artillery, formed the firſt column. The ſecond, under Count Schmettau, was compoſed of four ſquadrons of dragoons, three battalions, and a corps of hunters, and were to paſs the Svineſund. The baggage, under a convoy of two battalions, was to follow, as ſoon as a bridge of boats ſhould be thrown over. The reſt of the troops, viz. four ſquadrons and two battalions, were partly at Kongſvinger, and partly on their march to follow the army. The whole were to ſet off on the 23d in the evening, and enter Sweden the next morning, with the heads of each column, the firſt of which I conducted myſelf. His Royal Highneſs

and

and I ſet off from Friederichſtadt, and puſhed on by that town as far as Ide, on the left ſhore of the Idefiord. The next morning early we moved forward with our column, paſſing the mountains and defiles through ſuch difficult ways, that the like perhaps are no where to be found, except in Norway and Switzerland; and at ſix in the morning we found ourſelves at the point of Orebacka, on the Idefiord, where that bay is narroweſt, and the oppoſite ſhore, which is Swediſh, but five or ſix hundred paces diſtant. The place for diſembarking is called Krogſtrand.

The moment we arrived there we ſaw General Manſbach landing with his (Sydenfiels) regiment. Though he left Friederichſhald at eleven o'clock at night, in twenty-nine boats, which I had ſecretly provided before-hand, yet he was not able to arrive ſooner, on account of his having met with a dreadful ſtorm. The boats went to Orebacka, and were all that day and the night, and day following, wholly taken up in carrying the troops over to Krogſtrand, the violence of the wind retarding the paſſage extremely. We were obliged to remain there all night; and it was not till ten in the morning that I was able to put myſelf in motion with a company of hunters, four battalions, and four ſquadrons, on the road to Stroemſtad.

Other obſtacles retarded the march of the other column to Svineſund; which gave Colonel Tranefeld time to be informed of my having entered Sweden at Krogſtrand, and to fall back

from the neighbourhood of Svineſund, as far as the Weſtland bridge, where I found him on the 25th, in the afternoon. In my march I detached a battalion on my right towards the great road, leading to Svineſund, to ſupport the other column and ſecure my march thither.

I was in hopes that I ſhould cut off the retreat of the Swediſh troops; and block up the openings of the paſſage towards Svineſund, on the Swediſh ſide, before they could get away; by having them thus hemmed in between the two columns. But the delays at Krogſtrand, and the bad roads made me loſe more than twenty four hours. Finding the Swedes at laſt behind the Weſtland bridge, I at firſt endeavoured to turn their right, and thus cut off their retreat. When I was nearly oppoſite to the enemy's corps, I found a broken bridge, which we immediately ſet about repairing.

A Swediſh officer, attended by a drummer, came and deſired to ſpeak to me, in the name of Colonel Tranefeld, to know my intentions. I told him the manifeſto (N°. 3) of which I gave him a copy, contained all I had to ſay to him. The bridge being now finiſhed, I paſſed over it with all the ſpeed I could; and took poſt at about fourteen or fifteen hundred paces from the Swediſh corps; covering with ſome rocks my troops, who were now all ready and impatient for orders to begin the attack.

I then erected a battery on a rock nearer the enemy: when I was again complimented by a

Captain of the artillery; who alſo came with a drummer from Colonel Tranefeld, to demand an explanation of my manefeſto: To which I anſwered: that "His Daniſh Majeſty was not at war with his Swediſh Majeſty. But being obliged by his alliance with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to furniſh her a body of auxiliary troops; I was, to my great regret, under the neceſſity of making war with the Swediſh forces wherever I met them; that it was ſtill at Colonel Tranefeld's option to retreat, if he thought proper; but I ſhould ſoon march up to him."——I thought it neceſſary, however, to ſend a perſon of confidence to explain to him theſe circumſtances more minutely. And for this purpoſe ſent the Aid de camp, General Hexthauſen, who attended the Swediſh Captain in his return.

I directed the hunters to take poſſeſſion of a rock fronting the enemy's right wing; and ordered two battalions and one ſquadron to proceed round the rock, and ſet up ſome pieces of ordnance, ſo as to take the right flank *en écharpe*. In the moment I was explaining myſelf with this Swediſh Officer, a kind of hurricane, attended with thunder, lightening, hail, and a heavy ſhower of rain which wetted us all to the ſkin, put a ſtop to our attack. All our arms were wet, which obliged us to allow the troops time to recharge, after having dryed and put the firelocks in order.

I availed myſelf of this interval, to reconnoitre the borders of the rivulet on the right wing of the Swedes, the bridge of which they had de-

ſtroyed. I ſaw a troop of hunters at ſome diſtance from the oppoſite ſhore, and an officer approaching and calling out to me, "Good "friend!" I bade him come nearer, and aſked him where Colonel Tranefeld was? adding that I ſhould be glad to ſee him before I began.

The Colonel came; and the Prince-Royal being with me, he aſked leave to croſs the rivulet to pay him his reſpects, which I with pleaſure agreed to. He accordingly croſſed over in a ſmall boat, and we talked ſome minutes with him. He excuſed his not having it in his power to retreat, being an honeſt man and a ſoldier; I replied, that I was ſorry circumſtances forced me to fight with ſuch brave men. After a few further civilities on both ſides, I was ſo ſenſibly ſtruck with the idea: that at the very moment perhaps of our ſeparating, the hunters, who had already preſented their arms, might, in all probability, kill and wound a hundred men of that ſmall corps, and my field pieces deſtroy the reſt; that when Colonel Tranefeld ſaid he could have wiſhed the two nations, which had ſo long been good friends, might remain ſo for ever, I haſtily anſwered him, "Well then, we will ſtill be ſuch for this night!" But on his enquiring whether it might not be poſſible to remain ſo a week longer: I gave a deciſive refuſal; ſaying, farewel till to morrow morning.

Upon this I ordered the troops to their quarters; leaving General Manſbach, with two battalions in the vicinity; and fixed our head-quarters

near the church of Skie, in the parſonage houſe, where we found two battalions of Nordenfiels, which had followed us from Krogſtrand.

The next morning one of General Hierta's Aids de Camp, and two other Swediſh officers were announced; who begged me in the name of Colonel Tranefeld, to allow him five days longer, to obtain freſh orders from General Hierta. On enquiring where he was, they replied, with the army under his command at Wennerſburg. After preſenting them to his Royal Highneſs, by whom they were very graciouſly received, the gentlemen departed with a negative; which was the more natural, as their propoſal could have no other view but to gain time. I then concluded that I could not puſh my point too expeditiouſly, before General Hierta's corps reinforced Colonel Tranefeld's, which had already began to move back in the night. Beſides it was my plan to occupy Strômſtad, in order to rejoin myſelf in that neighbourhood to the ſecond column, and there wait the arrival of the baggage, artillery, and magazines, which were to debark at Strômſtad, under convoy of the flotilla. My whole force being thus aſſembled, I might have acted forcibly againſt the ſix thouſand men; which, agreeably to my intelligence, formed the Swediſh corps. But on conſidering circumſtances, I thought it my duty to change my meaſures, not doubting but by a quick march of the vanguard, I ſhould get poſſeſſion of the ſeveral defiles, which at a later time would coſt many lives and much time to carry. I

ſent therefore but one battalion to occupy Strômſtad, where no garriſon was left; and deſpatched the neceſſary orders to the other brigades to follow me, and canton as faſt as poſſible. In the mean time, I paſſed the Weſtland with the van, conſiſting of three battalions, four ſquadrons, and a company of hunters, by means of a bridge, which General Manſbach had conſtructed in the night-time. That day we marched to Kragenaes, a houſe ſituated on a bay, not far ftom the Skillery poſt-houſe. There we were joined by the firſt eight pieces of light artillery, under Captain Bielfeld, which had been landed at Krogſtrand.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oldenburg, whom I made choice of to quiet the principal inhabitants of Strômſtad, whom he perfectly well knew on account of their vicinity to Fredricſhall, took that town in the greateſt order. A conſiderable magazine belonging to the crown was found in the great brewery before the town. I was daily followed by waggon loads of bread and brandy, taken from this magazine, which I diſtributed among the troops that chiefly wanted them; the covered waggons belonging to the regiments being ſtill behind with their ladings.

We advanced cantoning in the following order: A battalion or two were cantoned before the head-quarters; and the hunters ſometimes guarded the flanks of the column, at others the heads, as exigencies required. I ſay the column, becauſe we were under a kind of neceſſity of cantoning in that form; there being all along that paſſage none but

but ſtraggling houſes bordering on, or near the main road; which were occupied by the troops whenever they made a halt. The brigades regulated themſelves in the ſame manner as the vanguard; by which the corps of courſe formed a kind of cantoning file, extending ſeveral leagues.

The harveſt being juſt finiſhed, we found bread and forage among the peaſants; paying for the former in ready money, and for the latter, by bills on the commiſſaries; who diſcharged them at ſight. Cattle were alſo bought, being found in herds at every ſtep. But before the officers and ſoldiers were accuſtomed to this kind of living, they were near ſtarving in the midſt of plenty. I ſaw the dragoons return empty from the houſes to which they were ſent to procure themſelves proviſions and forage; becauſe, as they ſaid, they were abandoned by their poſſeſſors. They carried this moderation ſo far, as even to refrain from eating what they found ready dreſſed on the table, for fear of committing a theft! ſuch was the behaviour of thoſe brave people during their ſtay in Sweden; and I never heard more than two or three complaints of pillaging, which the generoſity of the Prince-Royal redreſſed on the ſpot, ſatisfying the owners to the full of their pretenſions.

On the 25th, we marched from Kragenaas to Tanum, where I was informed Colonel Tranefeld had been the day before, and that moſt probably the whole Swediſh corps would be reunited at Quiſtrum; a poſition, I knew the Swedes looked upon as a very ſtrong one, and of which for that

reaſon I had procured a very exact plan fifteen years ago.

We continued our march the next day; a company of hunters formed the van, followed by four ſquadrons of horſe, eight pieces of light ordnance, and three battalions of infantry. On the road I received a confirmation of the Swedes being ſtrongly encamped near Quiſtrum; but that their bridge was not yet demoliſhed. Upon this intelligence, I continued my march with the dragoons and eight field-pieces; ordering the hunters and the infantry which were halting at Swarteburg, to follow me as expeditiouſly as poſſibly.

Half a league from Quiſtrum, I met with ſeveral gentlemen of the country; among whom was Baron Funk, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bahuſlehn regiment of dragoons; who recommended their eſtates and poſſeſſions to my protection. Lieutenant-Colonel Funk was not then in actual ſervice; his whole regiment lying diſperſed in the different forts of Warberg, Elſburg, Marſtrand, &c. I continued my route converſing with him, and marching at the head of my dragoons; I ſaw an advanced poſt of the enemy; which I found to be ſome hunters on horſeback, who retreated as we drew towards them.

We now reached the bridge. Where I ordered one half of the dragoons, to diſmount, and placed the eight cannons, four on each ſide the bridge. I then paſſed it myſelf; preceded by four dragoons and ſtill converſing with Lieutenant-Colonel Funk, and thus took poſſeſſion of the bridge.

The

The enemy occupied the oppoſite ſide of the river Quiſtrum, five or ſix hundred yards to the right. On the main road, leading to their poſt, they had thrown up ſome retrenchments, which were not quite finiſhed. A very elevated mountain, or rather perpendicular rock, between which and the river, the main road ſerpentized; with another mountain equally high on this ſide the bridge; formed together a valley of ſix or ſeven hundred paces broad; and on this ſide the river, was a ſmall plain, of about five or ſix hundred yards, gradually aſcending towards the mountain. The Swediſh camp was ſtretched out on the other ſide on a level ground, where the rock turns off from the river, which at a ſmall diſtance from thence diſembogues itſelf in the ſea. A pretty deep ravine which was traverſed by the road, with a ſmall bridge over it, covered the rear of the Swediſh camp; which we ſuppoſed might contain eight or nine hundred men. I left General During with the dragoons, and General Manſbach, with a battalion of grenadiers to guard the bridge; ordered a company of hunters to paſs it; and then fixed our head-quarters in Broeland, at the ſeat of Colonel Funk, who accompanied us thither.

I own I was very glad, to find myſelf in poſſeſſion of this bridge; and occupying part of a defile, which before I had imagined to be much ſtronger than I actually found it, after I had now reconnoitred it. In a fit of gaiety, on arriving at Broeland, I expreſſed awiſh to Lieutenant-Colonel Funk of having the good Colonel Tranefeld's company with

with us at ſupper; he ſaid he would ſend for him if I pleaſed; which he did; and Colonel Tranefeld returned for anſwer "it was not in his power to come that evening; but he would wait on us to dinner the next day." This I took for only a ſubterfuge; thinking he would thereby perhaps maſk his retreat in the night, and was not a little ſurpriſed when General Manſbach reported to me the next morning, that the Swedes were ſtill in the ſame poſition; and ſoon after I received intelligence of a reinforcement being conſtantly expected from Wennerſburg. General Manſbach remitted me alſo ſome papers found in the inn at Quiſtrum; where Colonel Tranefeld was cantoned, before I took poſſeſſion of the bridge near it. Among the reſt, was a letter from Lieutenant-General Charles Hierta, enjoining him him by all means to maintain his poſt at Quiſtrum, and giving him hopes of ſome ſpeedy reinforcements. He there called the Norwegians *Field-ræve*, or Rock-foxes: a title, which we endeavoured to merit, by that very day climbing up the rocks that ſupported the enemy's retrenchments.

Colonel Tranefeld actually arrived a little before we ſate down to dinner. We ſaw him only in publick. Nor can I help attributing his reſolution of coming to our head-quarters, to any thing but to a hope of thereby delaying our operations and gaining time to receive his reinforcements. At three in the afternoon, the troops were put in march, as I was unwilling to delay my attack till the next day; although we ſhould then have been reinforced with five battalions and four ſquadrons, beſides

beſides twelve pieces of artillery; for being ignorant of the true ſtrength of the corps at Wennerſburg, and of what reinforcement Colonel Tranefeld might obtain, I did not heſitate beginning the attack with what troops I had.

My diſpoſition was as follows: The two battalions, one of which was, grenadiers, under the command of General Manſbach, marched over the bridge at Quiſtrum, and climbed up the rock over againſt us, by a foot-path a little to the left of the bridge. They were headed by a company of hunters, whom I had ordered over the bridge the evening before, and had taken poſt on the mountain oppoſite the enemy's hunters, who were concealed behind the buſhes, but diſappeared on the approach of General Manſbach, who gained the heights; and always continuing the ſame path, turned quite round the enemy, and deſcended to the main road. The company of hunters remained on the top of the mountains, and the battalion of grenadiers marched up to the enemy; while the ſecond battalion kept back, poſted behind a ſtone wall along the main road, to ſupport the grenadiers, and prevent the approach of any ſuccours.

We got on horſeback at Broeland, ſoon after dinner. The moment we roſe from table, an Aid de camp, the ſon of General Hierta, was introduced to me with compliments from his father. He went round the table, and whiſpered ſome words in Colonel Tranefeld's ear, with which he ſeemed much pleaſed. I ſoon after went up to him, bid him farewell, and thanked him for the pleaſure of his

his company at dinner: But the idea of the impending ſcene preſented itſelf ſo forcibly to my mind, that I could not help ſaying to him: "Would to God, my dear Colonel, you had withdrawn laſt night with your troops." His reply was: "I had my orders, and I muſt obey them, as becomes a good ſoldier." He then departed with Lieutenant Hierta.

Mean while, all being got ready, the Prince-Royal quitted his room, to mount his horſe: But in leſs than ten minutes after the two gentlemen's departure, Lieutenant Hierta returned full gallop; alighted, and precipitately entering the hall, where I was alone with the Prince, ſaid, he muſt abſolutely ſpeak to me. I gave him to underſtand, that he had had full leiſure to do it before; he perſiſted however, and drawing me aſide, ſaid; General Hierta, his father, was juſt on the point of arriving, charged with compliments from his Swediſh Majeſty to the Prince-Royal, and entreated me to wait his arrival.—I replied that it was impoſſible; as we were that very moment going to march, and the Prince ready to get on horſeback. Upon this he ſet out again, and we followed him very cloſe, to gain the Quiſtrum bridge, where, on our arrival, we again ſaw General Manſbach's two battalions climbing the rock.

As Colonel Tranefeld was paſſing the bridge, at his return from Broeland, he there found this General at the head of his army. He aſked him: Where are you going my General. He replied: "I am going to reconnoitre yonder eminences: but

" but whither are you a-going? Were I in your " place, I would retreat."—" No," returned the Colonel, " I will defend my poſt, as a good ſol- " dier." To which the other rejoined, " Were " you Turenne himſelf, you might at this mo- " ment retire with a ſafe conſcience."

We perceived buſy movements in the Swediſh camp: the whole infantry countermarched, and made front towards Uddewalla, covering themſelves with the hollow-way, againſt the troops they expected to fall on their rear. They had a couple of cannon with them, and the others were placed in the intrenchments between the rock and the river. This intrenchment was defended by an epaulement along the river, behind which they had mounted their guns, except two, which ſwept the main road leading from the bridge to the intrenchment.

We had eight pieces of artillery, one pounders, carried by the horſes, and ſix more of the ſame calibre belonging to the three battalions. I had placed them ſo as to ſtrike directly againſt the epaulement, which had the perpendicular rock in its rear; ſo that this battery enfiladed the two cannons which ſwept the main road, and every ball ſtriking againſt the rock, rebounded upon the battery of the enemy. Two of theſe field-pieces were mounted on the top of the mountain, firing over our own battery down upon that of the enemy. The dragoons, under the command of General During, were poſted on this ſide the bridge, in a divided column. The third battalion was

ſepa-

ſeparated into ſeveral piquets, to cover the batteries and a little wood on the eminence, where the piquets were ſupported by ſome huſſars.

Theſe diſpoſitions being made, I ſent Colonel Tranefeld a ſummons to ſurrender himſelf priſoner of war, he being entirely ſurrounded; but in that very moment an officer came out of the enemy's intrenchment with a drummer, to announce the arrival of Lieutenant-General Hierta, who begged leave to ſpeak with the Prince-Royal. I paſs over in ſilence ſeveral meſſages which paſſed backwards and forwards, with no other view but for the Swedes to gain time: but night approaching, no further delays could be granted. Colonel Tranefeld gave for anſwer, That he would, as in duty bound, defend himſelf when attacked; but if I choſe, he would retreat. I was, therefore, obliged to begin the attack; and the cannonade, the firſt ſhot of which was anſwered by the Swediſh battery, grew very briſk on both ſides.

The Prince-Royal went with me, and the whole head-quarters, to the back eminence, a little to the left of the battery. The quantity of balls, which moſtly paſſed over our heads, ſeemed to be purpoſely directed againſt us. In the mean time General Manſbach, on his ſide, fell upon the enemy in platoons, and began firing, who charged him very regularly on his approach, both with cannon and muſketry. A waggon, laden with ammunition, took fire, and blew up in the Swediſh intrenchments. I then perceived that all the enemy's cannon were now turned towards our battery,

tery, and no longer ſwept the main road. This made me ſend orders to General During to attack with the dragoons. They accordingly paſſed the bridge; but the moment their firſt diviſion arrived before the intrenchment, and were ready to take it, I heard them beat a parley; upon which I immediately ordered the trumpet to ſound, and the firing ceaſed. I went firſt to the Swediſh intrenchment, and learnt by the way that the whole corps ſurrendered at diſcretion. I then repaired to the inn at Quiſtrum, where all the captived officers ſurrendered themſelves. The Prince-Royal came ſoon after, and I ordered every officer's ſword to be returned; aſſuring them, "They had loſt "nothing by leaving their deſtiny to my diſcre-"tion." General Hierta came likewiſe, pretending to be charged by the King his Maſter with compliments to his Royal Highneſs, without however delivering any letter. It was nevertheleſs ſufficient for the Prince to order me to tell the General, that he ſhould not be conſidered as a priſoner, out of reſpect to the compliments he was charged with from his Swediſh Majeſty.

Having charged General Manſbach with the care and guard of the priſoners, we went to Foſs, a church and parſonage-houſe one quarter of a league diſtant from Quiſtrum, where we fixed our head-quarters.

From the particulars I have been able to collect of this affair, the parley was ſounded by General Hierta's order; firſt in the intrenchment, the moment the dragoons were on the point of carry-

carrying it, and immediately after on General Manſbach's ſide. Colonel Tranefeld ran and demanded to know what was the matter; but finding it the General's order, he ſubmitted *.

I muſt not omit mentioning a gallant action of the Norwegian dragoons. In the midſt of their ardour to enter the intrenchment, they ſtopt on the firſt order, which ſaved the lives of the whole enemy's troop; who, being taken in the rear, could not fail of being maſſacred. Let me add, that this intrenchment would, in all probability, have been put the next day in a far better ſtate of defence, ſo that we had no moment to loſe. For the reſt, I muſt do all imaginable juſtice to the good ſpirit and bravery of the Swedes: their battery was very well ſerved, and continued firing with the ſame order as before, when the ammunition waggon was blown up, though it wounded many of their people. Their infantry fired as if at the place of exerciſe. In ſhort, I think they did all that could be expected from brave men.

The next morning Colonel Tranefeld brought me at Foſs a liſt of his troop, of which he aſſured me there were but five killed, though many wounded: they, however, buried ſeventeen the next morning, and there were about fifty wounded. Our loſs conſiſted of five men killed, and fifteen wounded; beſides M. Tellequiſt, a young officer,

* In Mr. Tranefeld's Report, printed in the Acts of the Council of War held on the Quiſtrum affair, he owns himſelf to have felt the impoſſibility, or inutility, of a further reſiſtance.

who

who behaved exceeding well during the action, in commanding the guns of the Nordenfiels regiment, and died a few days after of his wounds.

Several Swediſh accounts mentioned a great number of killed, in this affair, on our ſide; alledging, among other things, that we had thrown two hundred into the river: but our battery being four or five hundred yards diſtant from it, and the enemy in poſſeſſion of the oppoſite ſhore, it does not appear that the authour of the fiction was preſent in the action; otherwiſe he would not have added abſurdity to falſehood, in ſuppoſing us ſo mad as to carry our dead to the river, under the fire of our enemies.

The day following, the Prince-Royal expreſſed his ſatisfaction to the officers, who had an opportunity to diſtinguiſh themſelves, by delivering them preſents with his own hand, eſpecially to General Manſbach and Captain Bielefeld, who had commanded the artillery. He then repaired to the field of action, alighted at a houſe where our wounded had paſſed the night, and by his kindneſs endeavoured to conſole thoſe brave men, particularly Lieutenant Tellequiſt.

From thence we went to the Swediſh camp, where the whole corps laid down their arms. Both the officers and ſoldiers were allowed to keep whatever was their perſonal property. The infantry, and all the officers, obtained leave to return home, on condition of ſerving no more, during the war, againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia and her allies; the officers giving their parole, and pledg-

ing for their ſoldiers: but the matroſſes belonging to a corps ſtill ſubſiſting, and having therefore properly no home or eſtabliſhment, they were kept priſoners, and ſent to Stroemſtadt, where they were ſo much the better off, as, beſides receiving the King's pay, the inhabitants, each in their turn, cooked for them. The number of priſoners, officers and men included, amounted in all to eight hundred and ſix men; beſides which, one howitzer and nine cannon, ſix and three pounders, with ſeveral waggons of ammunition, and the whole camp, fell into our hands. Nothing could be more affecting than the expreſſions of gratitude from the Swediſh ſoldiers, who took us by the hand, and thanked us, as they filed off before us for Uddewalla, and from thence to their reſpective cantons.

That day the Prince Royal and myſelf reconnoitred the ſide of Uddewalla, towards the ſea-coaſt, and returned in the evening to Saltkilden, a quarter of a league from Quiſtrum, where we paſſed the night. In order entirely to ſecure our rear and left flank, I ſent the Aid-de-camp, General Varendorf, back from Saltkilden, with orders to march a battalion of grenadiers to the lakes, called the Bolares, and to deſtroy the bridge called Langwattnedſbroe, together with the communications between Bohuſlehn and Wermeland.

The next day, which was the 1ſt of October, we marched to Uddewalla, with ſix battalions, eight ſquadrons, and a corps of hunters, all the horſe-artillery, and a battery of twelve pieces, four

of

of which were howitzers. At a ſmall diſtance from that town we found an intrenchment, newly thrown up: it had been already furniſhed with ordnance to receive us; but the inhabitants had then taken them away, and ſent them off by ſea. This retrenchment, whch was intended to be defended by the citizens, who, before the affair at Quiſtrum, were daily under arms and exerciſed, not being very formidable, could not have ſtopt us long.

At our enterance into the town we were received by the magiſtrates in a body; to whom I had deſpatched, the day before, Colonel Gedda, Quarter-maſter-general, to quiet the inhabitants, and impart to them the before-mentioned manifeſto. On my arrival I charged the burgomaſter to poſt up and publiſh this manifeſto, which he firmly refuſed, ſaying, "His attachment to his "duty, and to his maſter, would not permit him "to obey." Far from forcing him to a ſubmiſſion, as uſual in like caſes, I commended him for the loyalty of his ſentiments, and had the manifeſto ſtuck up by perſons belonging to the army. It is to the wiſe conduct of this burgomaſter, M. Aberg, the city of Uddewalla owes its having borne but a ſmall ſhare of the evils inſeparable from war, which juſtice I here do him with pleaſure.

I was ſtill ignorant where the Swediſh corps was that had been collected at Wennerſburg; having only heard, that on the day of the action at Quiſtrum two hundred men had paſſed Udde-

walla; and that it was but at a league's diſtance, when the news came of Colonel Tranefeld's corps having ſurrendered themſelves priſoners; upon which it again fell back to Wennerſburg.

Immediately on my entering Uddewalla I ſent two battalions, two ſquadrons, and a company of hunters, under General Manſbach, to take poſſeſſion of a bridge half a league from the town, on the road to Wennerſburg. The corps of hunters, with the reſt of the cavalry, I quartered on the road to Gothenburg, and four battalions occupied the town of Uddewalla and its environs. I found the harbour full of ſhips, Uddewalla being a rich and large trading town. Our flotilla being ordered to anchor in this port, and convey thither our tranſports from Norway, and the city being now under the protection of the auxiliary corps, I thought it my duty to prevent every act of violence that might be committed in the harbour, in ſpite of my moſt rigid orders. With this view I ordered a ſmall city-boat, under Daniſh colours, with a Daniſh navy officer, to go down and anchor at the enterance of the harbour, and ſupplied it with a patent, which abſolutely enſured the commerce of Uddewalla. The next morning four ſhips came in, the cargoes of which were valued at above ſixty thouſand crowns.—On the 3d, I charged General Manſbach to march to Wennersburg, and take poſſeſſion of it, being informed that the corps which had been in it had withdrawn to beyond the Giotha; but I was obliged to remain myſelf that day at Uddewalla,

to

to give the troops time to refreſh, and alſo repair their clothing, damaged by the badneſs of the roads and the continual rains.

During my ſtay in this town I received a letter from Mr. Elliot, his Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſadour at Copenhagen, and Delegate to the King of Sweden. This Ambaſſadour had waited on the King at Carlſtad, and offered him the ſupport and mediation of the Courts of London and Berlin. From that moment Mr. Elliot acted with an extraordinary enthuſiaſm, and uncommon ſkill, for the intereſts of the King of Sweden. My encomium cannot be partial, as it was againſt me that he directed all his batteries, and it was me he accuſed of being the cauſe of this war, and of having gone far beyond the tenour of my inſtructions. His letter contained, " That, after having " waited on his Swediſh Majeſty in perſon, the " King not only accepted the mediation of the " King of Pruſſia, his Britannick Majeſty, and " the States-General, but had already deſpatched " a courier to Berlin, to demand a general armiſ- " tice of the Empreſs. He deſired at the ſame " time, if poſſible, to ſettle with me the means of " concluding an armiſtice."

I could not but decline, in my anſwer, all manner of negociation on this ſubject, as nothing but orders from his Daniſh Majeſty could make me alter the ſteps preſcribed me.

On the 4th inſtant we put ourſelves in march, with ſix battalions, under the Generals Heſſelberg and Count Schmettow, ſix ſquadrons of dragoons,

the hunters, and artillery; and arrived the ſame day at Strom, a caſtle ſituated on the river Giotha, oppoſite a place called Lille-Edt, where there is a ſluice to facilitate the tranſport on that river, which is extremely rapid. We there ſaw ſome pretty large barks, and a quantity of timber and planks; but on our ſide we had neither boats, nor any thing to ſupply the place. Lieutenant Lindholm, of the navy, who followed our army with about ſixty ſeamen, finding a ſmall boat, which could ſcarce be kept afloat, being almoſt ſhattered to pieces, refitted it as well as he could; and croſſing the river in it, ſeiſed five barks, with the neceſſary timber and planks to conſtruct the rafts, on which all the horſe-artillery, two battalions of infantry, the hunters on foot, and about a hundred dragoons, were paſſed over on the 6th of October.

On arriving at Strom in the evening, I received news from General Manſbach of his having actually found Wennersburg evacuated; that a conſiderable magazine had fallen into our hands, and the Swedes had deſtroyed the bridge lately conſtructed over the Giotha at a great expence. This General rejoined me the next day, leaving a garriſon at Wennerſburg. General During, with ſome battalions and ſquadrons, had taken poſſeſſion the day before of the town of Kongelf and the caſtle of Bahus: I ſent the Aid-de-camp General Haxthauſen along with him, to proceed from thence to Gothenburg, where he was to execute the ſame commiſ-

commiſſion Colonel Gedda had been charged with at Uddewalla.

According to all the intelligence I had received ſince the affair at Quiſtrum, there was but a weak garriſon in that place, which was ſurrounded by eminences, from which one might bombard the town, almoſt all the houſes being built of timber. The fortifications had alſo ſcarce any artillery; and, beſides, the inhabitants of that fine and wealthy city, one of the moſt mercantile in Europe, would never have expoſed themſelves to a bombardment, in the critical ſituation Sweden then found herſelf. I was therefore perſuaded, that by preſenting myſelf on both ſides the Giotha, before its ramparts, a capitulation muſt enſue: but I preferred quieting the citizens, already alarmed, in order to prevent, by that means, the doubtful iſſue of a capitulation at the gates of a fortreſs, to give the garriſon time to evacuate it, and not to expoſe that ſuperb city to the horrors of a bombardment, and perhaps of an aſſault, which might have proved its total deſtruction. It was not till the return of M. Haxthauſen, the Aid-de-camp-general, from Gothenburg, that I was informed by him of the King's arrival in that town, otherwiſe I ſhould never have ſuffered myſelf to ſend him there, to play at blindman's buff.

The day after my arrival at Strom, I received a ſecond letter from Mr. Elliot at Carlſtadt; in which he appriſed me, "That, from the intelli-"gence he had juſt received by a courier from "Berlin, there remained no doubt of the offen-

" ſive operations of the army I commanded in
" Sweden cauſing an immediate attack on Den-
" mark, by the combined forces of Pruſſia and
" Great-Britain: That this fact being of too much
" importance to conceal it from the Prince-Royal,
" he ſhould therefore demand an audience of his
" Royal Highneſs on his arrival at Gothenburg:
" That he nevertheleſs flattered himſelf I ſhould
" be put in a way of fulfilling all my engage-
" ments with Ruſſia, without any further effuſion
" of the blood of his Daniſh Majeſty's ſubjects."

I immediately replied, " That I had not failed
" to lay the contents of his letter before his Royal
" Highneſs; who had anſwered, That he had
" too firm a reliance on the King his uncle, and
" the whole Britiſh nation, always ſo faithful to
" their engagements, ever to fear any thing on
" their ſide, after having been appriſed long ago
" of the ſeveral reaſons why the King his father
" could not refuſe a corps of auxiliaries to her
" Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia: That this corps,
" in which his Royal Highneſs was a mere volun-
" tier, having been relinquiſhed to her Majeſty's
" diſpoſal, in conformity to the tenour and terms
" of a treaty, his Royal Highneſs did not think
" he had himſelf the leaſt right to ſtop its further
" progreſs: That Denmark had confined its whole
" hoſtility to the twelve thouſand men, which
" compoſed the auxiliary army; ſo that his Daniſh
" Majeſty could not be, in the leaſt, ſaid to have
" done more than acquieſce in her Imperial Ma-
" jeſty's juſt claim, who had rather choſen that

" theſe

" theſe auxiliaries ſhould march from Norway into " Sweden than act in Scania. But, nevertheleſs, " that his Royal Highneſs would deſpatch a cou- " rier to Copenhagen, the anſwers from whence " would decide the further ſteps of the auxiliaries. " And, finally, that I ſhould be happy to have " ſoon the pleaſure of ſeeing him."

In the morning of the 7th, M. d'Albedyhl, a Pruſſian officer, was uſhered in to me: he came from Gothenburg, and brought me a letter from Mr. Elliot, who had arrived there the day before. In this letter he wrote me, " That the Kings of " Pruſſia and England could not, in reality, con- " ſider the Norwegian army as a Ruſſian one, but " abſolutely as *Daniſh*; and conſequently addreſs " themſelves, through me, to your Serene High- " neſs, but particularly to his Royal Highneſs the " Prince-Royal of Denmark, to ſtop immediately " all further progreſs in the Swediſh territories. " I am, beſides, furniſhed with his Swediſh Ma- " jeſty's full power to treat with your Serene High- " neſs on a ceſſation of hoſtilities, under juſt and " honourable conditions, either as Field-Marſhal " of the King of Denmark, or as Commander of " a corps of auxiliary troops ceded to Ruſſia.

" Though very much indiſpoſed, I will be " brought to your Serene Highneſs's quarters, to " ſettle an armiſtice without delay, that time may " be had for working on the conditions of a ne- " gociation to ſecure the poſition of your troops, " as may be agreed upon with your Highneſs.

" The

" The moment I now write, war is perhaps al-
" ready declared againſt Denmark by Pruſſia and
" England; but, in caſe his Serene Highneſs is
" ſeriouſly inclined to ſeiſe this opportunity of
" doing that ſervice to humanity I propoſe to
" him, I will immediately deſpatch couriers to
" Berlin and London, to ſtop, if poſſible, both
" the invaſion of a Pruſſian army in Holſtein, and
" the ſailing of our fleet.

" Baron d'Albedyhl ſhall be the bearer of this
" letter to your Serene Highneſs, who, as a Pruſ-
" ſian officer, can confirm to you the truth of
" what I have the honour to aſſert to you. I beg
" your Highneſs will be pleaſed to read this letter
" to his Royal Highneſs. It is written by the
" Ambaſſadour of the King his uncle; by a man
" wholly devoted to the Prince, and one who riſks
" his own life to prevent the effuſion of the blood
" of others. I expect your Highneſs's anſwer,
" with all the anxiety natural in ſuch an object
" of importance; on the receipt of which, if
" permitted, I will wait on your Highneſs at
" head-quarters.

" This evening I deſpatch the Crown-Prince's
" letter for Count Bernſdorf, with a duplicate of
" this."

The ſame day the head-quarters were tranſ-ferred to Troſka on the Giotha, after I had given orders for the troops which were on the other ſide the river to repaſs it.

Few ſituations in the world could be compared with mine at this moment. I wiſhed punctually

to

to fulfil my duty. I longed to lead the Prince-Royal into Gothenburg, at the head of the troops the King had confided to me; and this was the bait which had encouraged the Norwegians to bear the fatigues of so long a march. We were, in a manner, already in possession of the town, and I was convinced that the whole expedition would prove abortive by not seising it.

On the other hand, nothing could be more irksome to Denmark than the war we were threatened with by the Mediating Powers, whose friendship it values. I had a thousand reasons to believe we could soon put an end to the troubles, which had disturbed the peace and tranquillity of the North, by taking Gothenburg. But the face of affairs was quite altered, by the Courts of London and Berlin declaring themselves the protectors and supporters of his Swedish Majesty. Denmark, in espousing the cause of Russia, could, by her intervention, have procured the happiest peace to Sweden; and the Empress's magnanimity might, perhaps, have prevailed on her to forget all her grievances, in favour of a faithful ally; and especially the Crown-Prince, who exposed his life in her behalf. After the King's arrival at Gothenburg, who, by his eloquence, re-animated the courage of the inhabitants, and obtained from them new vows of unshaken fidelity, I could no longer expect to take that fortified town without a bombardment, and repeated assaults. My heart recoiled at the idea of passing for an incendiary,

or

or ſeeing that flouriſhing city ſacked under my own eye.

Beſides, I could have hardly ſupported myſelf during the winter, in the midſt of its ſmoaking ruins; I ſhould alſo have totally annihilated the private fortunes of many Swediſh individuals, without doing the leaſt ſervice to the cauſe I had eſpouſed; and have rendered the name of a Dane deteſtable in Sweden: while the Prince-Royal's hearty wiſh was, if not to conciliate the affection, at leaſt not to incur the hatred of the Swediſh nation. The ſafety both of Sweden and Denmark required a ſacrifice, which I did not heſitate to make. The diverſion was made, all the forces of Sweden had united themſelves againſt our auxiliary army. The ſuccours deſtined for Finland, in men and money, were now to be employed to ſave Gothenburg. It was doing Ruſſia a bad ſervice to raiſe her new enemies. All the publick papers, and many private letters, at the ſame time announced the concluſion of a ceſſation of arms in Finland.

In conſequence of theſe ſentiments, approved by the Prince-Royal, we entered Bahus on the eighth in the morning, followed by Count Schmettow's brigade. All the light artillery, and a battery of cannon and howitzers, were placed before the town. Four ſquadrons of dragoons took their quarters on the range of Marſtrand; the other brigades and dragoons were to extend themſelves along the Giotha, as far as Wennerſburg; and two battalions,

lions, under Colonel Stricker, were ordered to march towards Amal.

When arrived at Kongelf, we immediately went to Bahus, to ſee that ruined ancient caſtle; which we had occupied by a detachment. We there found Mr. Elliot, juſt come from Gothenburg; and on returning to our quarters, that miniſter and myſelf had a long conference; in which he was ſoon convinced how ill-grounded were the reports that had been ſpread againſt me.

I liſtened with ſo much the more pleaſure to his propoſals of an armiſtice, as Mr. Elliot held out to me, at the ſame time, a certain hope that it would be immediately conducive to a peace, equally glorious to the Prince-Royal and the Empreſs; and no leſs happy for Sweden: as well as that I might thereby ſtill prevent the threatened declarations made at Copenhagen, by the courts of London and Berlin.

The articles for an eight days' truce were then ſettled between us; which done, Mr. Elliot aſked me where I ſhould find proviſions there for eight days? I told him that I meant to get them at Gothenburg: on which he replied you will ſend me ſome. That is but juſt, ſaid I, if you will pay for them, as you have hitherto done in the country.

Mr. Elliot, after having been conducted to an audience of the Crown-Prince, returned that ſame evening to Gothenburg; from whence the next day he ſent me the convention (No. 4.) adding, in regard to proviſions: "As to victuals and forage,

" on the faith of an honeſt man, there remain not " any to be furniſhed from this place; I can " therefore take no meaſures reſpecting them."

In our firſt converſation Mr. Elliot expreſſed his real concern for our critical ſituation, as he called it; telling me I was ſurrounded, or on the point of being ſo; and that my ſituation was more dangerous than thoſe of General Burgoyne and Lord Cornwallis ever had been, as the whole kingdom was arming and preparing to fall upon me; and that the peaſants of the provinces I had paſſed would now take poſſeſſion of all the defiles, and ſhut up all the paſſages by which I could eſcape.

But the very laſt day before our retreat to Norway, I informed that miniſter of my whole poſition, and undeceived him as to every thing he had doubtleſs been told on this ſubject by the Swedes. The truth was, that M. d'Armfeldt, firſt Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the King, and Colonel of the Army, had collected a corps of troops in the environs of Carlſtadt, compoſed, by what I could learn, of a battalion of the Wermeland regiment, ſome cavalry of the horſeguards, and of Dalecarlians; brought together by the King's ſpeeches, at the inſtant, when deſtitute of foreign aid, that Prince had recourſe to the aſſiſtance of thoſe brave people, who ſupplied him with three or four thouſand fighting men, and marched to Carlſtadt, armed with enthuſiaſm, halberds, ſithes, arquebuſes, and guns of their own. Three regiments were formed of theſe people, headed by officers of their own choice; who, for the moſt

part,

part, were the Under-bailiffs of the pariſhes; and wore round the arm, over their black jackets, a white handkerchief, as the diſtinguiſhing mark of a Swediſh officer. This corps was alſo afterwards joined by a number of armed peaſants from Wermeland and Dahlſland; which laſt occupied the intrenchments and large abbatis made on the ſide of Kongſvinger and Glasfiord, as well to cover the country from an invaſion on the Kongſvinger and Glasfiord ſide, as on that of *Amal* and Bahuſlehn. Confirmation was every where given me of the great expectations of the Swedes from this formidable Dalecarlian militia; which they already ſaw in idea, from Gothenburg falling upon my left flank over the bridge I had broken down between the lakes of Bolar, or on the Uddewalla ſide: Where they would, however, have found every narrow paſſage pretty well lined with my troops, poſted at Amal, Wennerſburg, and Radanefors. And General Biellard advancing at the ſame time, unawares, with the forces cantoned near Kongſvinger upon Edaſkantz, would, on his ſide, have cut off the retreat to this regimented peaſantry, who, with all their valour, could never have withſtood a regular army; except in their own mountains and defiles, where knowing every foot-path, and fighting *pro aris & focis*, they are difficult to conquer, and would coſt their aſſailants many lives.

The Swedes availed themſelves of this truce, to collect their forces in and about Gothenburg: Beſides a regiment raiſed by Count Wachtmeiſter,

which compoſed the uſual garriſon of that city, and a battalion of the Skaraburg regiment, which repared there with all ſpeed from Wennerſburg, there arrived alſo a battalion of the foot-guards, and the Jempteland regiment from Stockholm. The Weſt-Giotha regiment of horſe was at Allingſaas, probably becauſe of a deficiency of forage at Gothenburg. The regiment of cavalry juſt mentioned, part of which was in Finland, patroled from Gothenburg to the lake Weners. A corps of huſſars, three hundred men ſtrong, came from Scania; and ſixteen hundred Pomeranians, two hundred of whom belonged to the artillery, croſſed the Baltick, with ſafety, on board ſome merchantmen, without being diſcovered by Vice-Admiral Deſſin, then cruiſing in thoſe parts with a Ruſſian fleet: all theſe arrived ſoon after at Gothenburg. The citizens had alſo formed a body of about one thouſand men; ſo that the whole may have amounted to about ſix or ſeven thouſand, who had neither baggage, ammunition, magazines, nor, in a word, any thing requiſite for war. Add to theſe M. d'Armfeldt's corps above-mentioned, one may eaſily form an idea of the ſituation and force on both ſides. The remainder of the Swediſh troops, which had not been ſent over to Finland, and conſiſted of cavalry only, was diſperſed in Scania, Carlſcrona, and ſome other places on the coaſts. Stockholm was abſolutely ſtript of all its troops; and it was thither I could have puſhed my operations, if a war had permitted or rendered it neceſſary. The corps at Gothenburg could not have

have ſeen the capital expoſed without ſending ſome reinforcements to M. d'Armfeldt's army; the conſequences of which were eaſy to gueſs.

The armiſtice being concluded, I endeavoured to teſtify, during this interval, every poſſible kindneſs and friendly procedure, both thro' Mr. Elliot at Gothenburg as well as myſelf, to the inhabitants of the provinces in which we were. The notes, added by me to the firſt Convention, prove the rectitude and good faith with which I acted; flattering myſelf, at the ſame time, with contributing to the re-eſtabliſhment of good harmony between the two nations, in caſe a peace could be negociated with Ruſſia, in the manner Mr. Elliot gave us to expect.

On the 9th, I ſent this Miniſter, with the convention ſigned, an open letter, to Rear-Admiral Ahrenfeldt, informing him of the truce, and enjoining him not to advance any farther with the flotilla. I thought this letter, of which I dеſpatched duplicates by land, might reach him in the vicinity of Uddewalla, and prevent ſome bloody ſcenes near Marſtrand.

After theſe proceedings, I had not the leaſt reaſon to expect the carrying off of above twenty barks or boats, which, under the protection of the armiſtice, and without any convoy, navigated along the coaſt between Stroemſtad and Uddewalla, and were ſeiſed, without reſiſtance, by Swediſh ſloops on the 11th and 12th of October. Theſe barks carried proviſions, forage, a ſmall quantity of ammunition, gun-carriages, the equip-

ments of ſeveral private men, and a moveable hoſpital belonging to the army. Several of theſe articles had been ſent by ſea, to ſave the peaſants ſtatute-ſervice.

I was no ſooner informed of this tranſaction, than I ſent a trumpeter to Mr. Elliot, with the letter (No. 5) by which I reclaimed theſe prizes; without being in the leaſt uneaſy reſpecting them. The day following I received the anſwer (No. 6.) by which that miniſter informed me, the King would ſend me a trumpeter with a letter containing his thoughts on the affair of the prizes.

Mr. Elliot himſelf giving me to underſtand, that the peace might poſſibly meet with ſome unforeſeen obſtacles; and that he did not judge it proper to ſend me the ſketch of a ſecond armiſtice; I concluded that the King had a mind to continue the war; that he had received ſome conſiderable reinforcements; and that the truce would continue no longer. I wrote therefore two letters to Mr. Elliot (No. 7. and 8.) dated the 15th of October. In theſe it may be ſeen, that I mentioned the peaſants being inflamed from the pulpit by the miniſters of peace; and that orders had been ſent the clergy from Gothenburg, to publiſh, during divine ſervice, that all the country people ſhould arm themſelves againſt the common enemy, and do him every poſſible injury. The major part however of the clergy, belonging to the provinces we occupied, were ſo wiſe, as either not to read this royal mandate at all, or to mutter it in ſuch a manner, that none of the audience could underſtand

underſtand, or know whether it were not an ordinary proclamation, or ſome ſuch declaration. This was at leaſt the excuſe alledged by thoſe there, with which I was the more ſatisfied, as none of the ſubjects paid any regard to it; if we except the peaſants on the coaſt, among whom arms had been diſtributed. A number of theſe, animated by a diſbanded officer, undertook of themſelves, to ſeiſe the two yachts at the outlet of the port of Uddewalla, in which the commander of the town, depending on the publick faith of the armiſtice, had cauſed to be ſhipped the ten pieces of artillery taken at Quiſtrum; with moſt of the effects there captured; and this he did with the very beſt intention, though without my authority; having given them but a weak eſcort, of one officer and twenty privates. Theſe yachts were brought to Marſtrand; from whence the firſt-mentioned captured boats had already been tranſported to Gothenburg.

This was a real triumph to that city; the loſs of thoſe proviſions was looked upon as the total ruin of the auxiliary army, which was ſuppoſed no longer to ſubſiſt, for want of food, at leaſt not in the neighbourhood of Gothenburg. Pompous parade was exhibited of the brilliant captures they had made, the hoſpital with all its appendages, its beds, night-gowns, and conveniencies of all kinds. They found ſome cheſts of chirurgical inſtruments, which it is affirmed, were expoſed to the curioſity, or rather malignity of the publick; together with the chains, which ſome provoſt or

other of the regiment had ſent with the boats. At laſt this parade made its way into the ladies aſſembly, or ball-room, in which the overture was preceded by an explanation of thoſe dreadful inſtruments of torture, as they were called; which I was bringing, no doubt, on purpoſe to rack the faithful ſubjects of his Swediſh Majeſty; though entirely aboliſhed among us, for above a century paſt.

In the interim, the letter from the King of Sweden to the Prince-Royal, which had been announced to me, arrived on the fifteenth with a memorial (No. 9) accompanied by a letter from Mr. Elliot (No. 10) and another of the ſame date, from that Ambaſſadour, in which he wrote to me thus on the ſubject of the prizes. "I flatter my-"ſelf of being at preſent too well known to your "Serene Highneſs, to doubt a moment of my "being perfectly acquitted of all previous know-"ledge relative to thoſe captures. Nor do I "make any difficulty to own, that according to "my weak judgement, the water where the moſt "eſſential prizes were taken, cannot be conſidered "as the ſea. But that ſpirit of prudence and "moderation, ſo conſpicuous in the whole of "your Highneſs's conduct, gives me hopes you "will not depart from it in ſo critical a moment. "I already owe every thing to your Highneſs's "noble and diſintereſted way of thinking. And "dare flatter myſelf with your giving me a new "proof of your ſincerity, in concurring on the "great object we have been diſcuſſing, and in

"endeavouring

" endeavouring to ſettle an affair, which I by no " means can ſettle or approve."

Mr. Elliot at the ſame time ſent me a plan for a continuation of the truce, or of a renewed armiſtrice; and M. de Borke, the Pruſſian envoy, declared in his letter to me (No. 11.) that he ratified in expreſs terms all Mr. Elliot had manifeſted on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty. I anſwered him in my letter of 16th, October (No. 12.) that Mr. Elliot had mentioned in his letter, an offer by the King of Sweden, of reſtoring the Norwegian barks. But it muſt be noticed that if it had been accepted, without obſerving a reſervation it contained; or that the barges freighted at Stromſtadt were not compriſed in it; the greater part of the cargoes would have been left to the Swedes.

On the ſixteenth in the evening, I received another letter (No. 13.) The ſignature of the continuation of the truce, which expired at midnight, was kept back at Gothenburg, till the laſt moment. And it was not till the morning of the ſeventeenth that I received the two letters, A and B (No. 14.) conſequently I had no manner of ſecurity all that night; and all my intelligence announced an attack, or ſudden blow on ſome part of the line. I cautioned therefore all the chiefs of the brigades, to be every where on their guard. I ſubjoin here the convention (No. 15.) which I could not ſign till the evening of the eighteenth.

Mean time, Mr. Elliot and Mr. de Borke arrived on the ſeventeenth in my quarters at Kongelf. After ſome conference reſpecting the preſent ſituation of affairs, Mr. de Borke began talking to me about totally evacuating Sweden; for which he had ſtrict orders from his court. The laſt inſtructions, remitted that miniſter, were given the moment news arrived at Berlin of our pretty quick progreſs in Sweden, and of an approaching attack on the city of Gothenburg. The threatening declaration (No. 16.) which was going to be made at Copenhagen, formed a part of the very diſagreeable papers, Mr. de Borke was under the neceſſity of reading to me. I am ſatisfied of this miniſter's beſt intentions, for reſtoring the peace of the north. But inſtructions given at two hundred leagues diſtance, and founded on the diſaſtrous ſituation, in which the King of Sweden found himſelf, with which, no doubt, the generous heart of the King of Pruſſia had been touched, and made him paſs over all other conſiderations to ſave that Prince in this critical moment; gave the negociations already begun, a quite different turn. Peace was no longer the queſtion; but a forced evacuation.

Notwithſtanding the ſecond convention, ſigned by the King of Sweden, in the ſixth article of which, his Majeſty had expreſsly exempted only the iſland of Hitteren, from all contribution to be levied; Mr. de Borke raiſed a doubt, whether, or no, I could, during the armiſtice, levy any contributions in the diſtricts in the poſ-

ſeſſion of which, by the tenour of the fourth article, I was to continue; ſeveral new conventions were propoſed to me, all which I declined in the beſt Manner I could. The ambaſſadours returned the next day to Gothenburg, after paſſing the morning with me.

On the eighteenth in the evening; Mr. Elliot wrote me a letter (No. 17.) I have already mentioned that there inforcements Mr. D'Armfeldt had received, were Dalecarlians. All this while they continued ſeiſing the Norwegian barks; about which I wrote again to Mr. Elliot, requeſting him to make the neceſſary reclamations. The attack on the ſide of Amal, with which we were threatened, did not take place; and all that paſſed there was only a little ſubaltern overſeer of a pariſh in the Dalſland country, collecting together about a hundred armed peaſants, with the intention of carrying off a guard, poſted by Colonel Striker on this ſide Kopmannſbroe, to cover that bridge and the defile. This troop advanced with great caution into a wood near the guard; but they then abandoned their chief and returned quietly home. Theſe gentry were ſoon after all diſarmed, but without doing them the leaſt hurt. The poſts to the weſt of Glasfiord, mentioned in Mr. Elliot's letter I ſuffered to remain quietly, judging they would retire of themſelves.

On the nineteenth of October, our head-quarters quitted Kongelf. We paſſed the night at the houſe of a vicar named Spigeroe, and arrived the next day at Uddewalla.

On leaving Kongelf, I ordered Count Schmettow's brigade to fall back by eaſy marches along the coaſt, to the bay of Lyong, two leagues from Uddewalla, a pretty ſtrong poſt covered by rocks and woods. I left no other garriſon at Kongelf and Bahus, than the corps of hunters, which at the ſame time lined the Giotha, as far as Stroem, and occupied all the banks above up to Wennerſburg, by General Manſbach's brigade, and four ſquadrons of dragoons. I ordered General Heſſelberg to retire to Uddewalla with his brigade, the light artillery, and a battery of twelve field-pieces. In that city I found two of our galleys, and two armed ſloops. The remainder of the artillery was left in the environs of Quiſtrum and Svarteborg, on account of the forage. A battalion of the ſecond Opland regiment was ſent towards Kopmannſbroe, to ſecure the communication of that place with Amal; whither I had ſent General Manſbach with ſome cavalry, to take the command. Two ſquadrons of Opland dragoons cantoned half a league behind Uddewalla; and I alſo ordered ſome ſmall magazines to be formed at ſtated diſtances between Stromſtadt and Uddewalla, where the great magazines were eſtabliſhed.

Not long after my arrival at Uddewalla, I was informed of Lieutenant Krogh being in the environs of Kongſvinger, with the corps from Drontheim; and of General Faſting's being with two battalions from Berghen, at Friederichſwaern and Laurwig.

Such

Such was the diſpoſition of my troops, when I received his Swediſh Majeſty's declaration; by which he threatened me to break the truce. It was the 24th of October in the morning, when I was waked by a king's Aid de Camp being announced to me. I immediately deſired him to enter. He delivered me the letter (No. 18.) written by the kings own hand; and after my reading the few lines it contained, he delivered me open, the above mentioned declaration (No. 19.)

I was very far from ſhowing the Aid de Camp the like treatment that Mr. de Haxthauſen, the King of Denmark's General Aid de Camp had experienced at Gothenburg; notwithſtanding the perſonal inſult contained in the declaration of which he was the bearer. I only told him that he ſhould have my reply to the King after dinner, inviting him to dine with the Prince-Royal, and gave him in the mean time full liberty to walk through the city of Uddewalla without reſtraint or obſervation. I aſked him if he had ſeen in his route the leaſt traces of devaſtation or pillage. He aſſured me of the contrary. After dinner, I delivered him my letter for his Majeſty (No. 20.) and he then departed.

Soon after this, I ſent a trumpeter to Gothenburg with the letter (No. 21.) to Mr. Elliot; and the ſame evening a courier from him brought me this letter (No. 22.) with the annexed letters A. B. C. D. The news I received in the ſame moment prompted me to be every where on my guard; and theſe are the diſpoſitions I ſhould have

have made if the truce had been broken. I might have been attacked at the ſame time on the Amal ſide, and on that of Bahus. On the firſt notice of the breach of the truce, I ſhould have marched from Uddewalla towards Wennerſburg. The hunters ſhould have withdrawn from Bahus, partly to the poſt at Lyong, and partly towards Stroem; and from thence through the woods to the ſame poſt. I ſhould have left but a weak garriſon at Bahus-Caſtle to lure the enemy; which might have coſt him many lives. The poſt at Amal was to have fallen back, if puſhed by too great a ſuperiority in paſſing the Kopmannſbroe. Mean while the Kongſvinger troops under Lieutenant-General Krogh, would have ſurrounded the enemy and cut off their retreat. The troops at Gothenburg, which would have found no obſtruction in paſſing the iſland of Hiſſingen, in Bahuſlehn, would probably have advanced towards Uddewalla, up to the poſt at Lyong; where in conſequence of the meaſures I had taken, their ſituation might have become pretty critical. It would have been the ſame if the enemy had marched upon me from the Wennerſburg ſide, and the troops poſted at Lyong, had moved towards Bahus. But the prudence of the mediating miniſters prevented the rupture with which I was threatened in the declaration Baron Wrede brought me.

Juſt at that time a conſpiracy was diſcovered, of a hundred people united to ſeiſe my perſon; among ſeveral others who were arreſted for ſupplying the peaſants with arms, was one of the principal

principal conſpirators; who with enthuſiaſm immediately confeſſed the plot, and aſſured me that the greateſt part were at Gothenburg. He boaſted that many young men at Uddewalla were accomplices; and that by ſtopping the poſt we ſhould diſcover them. This was accordingly done the ſame day, though with all imaginable precaution, leſt the courſe of trade and commerce ſhould be interrupted. None but the Gothenburg letters were opened, and thoſe in the preſence of the Burgomaſter, and ſeveral other members of the magiſtracy. But happily nothing was found that required informations. We did not wiſh to puſh the affair any further. Nor was the man either ill treated or forced to a confeſſion of any thing. It was thought neceſſary, however, to keep a fanatick well guarded, who was inceſſantly talking with enthuſiaſm of his ſcheme to carry me off.

Mr. Elliot let me know on the 27th, that he ſhould be at Uddewalla in a few days; and ſent me, at the ſame time, the copy of a note (No. 23) which he had lately remitted the King, concerning Baron Wrede's miſſion; and alſo of another note (No. 24.) which he was going to preſent to his Majeſty, before his ſetting out, on the ſubject of the prizes.

This miniſter arrived at Uddewalla on the 30th, in a very bad ſtate of health. Having obtained no deciſive anſwer from his Swediſh Majeſty, relative to the affair of the boats, I was forced to procure myſelf an adequate compenſation for that loſs, by demanding a ſufficient ſum from the

town

town of Uddewalla; with a view to determine the irreſolution with which they ſeemed deſirous to protract the affair, till our troops quitted Sweden. I conſequently gave the magiſtrates notice, of my being obliged, much againſt my inclination, to exact from the city the payment of one hundred thouſand crowns in ſpecie; till their ſovereign ſhould be pleaſed to return the captures made during the armiſtice.

On the ſame evening I received a letter from Mr. Elliot, dated October the 31ſt, (No. 25.) encloſing another from the King; in which his Majeſty expreſſed himſelf in the moſt gracious terms, adviſing me, "That the Chevalier Elliot, "who remitted me his letter, would terminate "all the differences, and for this year put an "end to the war: That the King did not doubt "of finding all facility on my part; and particu-"larly recommended to me the article reſpecting "the conteſts which might have ariſen during the "truces."——I anſwered the King by the letter (No. 26.) and encloſed it to Mr. Elliot, writing to that miniſter at the ſame time the letter (No. 27.)

The magiſtrates of Uddewalla preſented themſelves in a body, on the ſame evening, and begged me not to charge their citizens with ſo heavy a payment. I declared to them: "That conſi-"dering the hopes given me, by a very gracious "letter lately received from his Swediſh Majeſty, "of ſeeing all the diſputes relative to the cap-"tures made during the ceſſation of arms, ſpeedily

" ended, I had leave, not only to reduce the " ſum demanded to one half, but to aſſure them, " at the ſame time, that as ſoon as the affair of " the prizes ſhould be ſettled, and their value " compenſated, I would with ſincere pleaſure re- " turn them the bond, or bills of exchange, " which I was now obliged to inſiſt upon, to the " amount of fifty thouſand crowns in ſpecie."

Mr. Elliot having remitted me with the King of Sweden's letter, the plan of a convention for a new armiſtice till the 15th of May, 1789, (No. 28.) I replied to it by the Memorial (No. 29.) adding at the ſame time, the letter and declaration (Nos. 30. 31.) Upon which Mr. Elliot preſented me another plan of a truce, (No. 32.) which I accepted; adding to it ſome remarks, and ſent him alſo the note (No. 33.) reſpecting the documents of the city of Uddewalla; not having received any further news relative to the reſtitution of captures.

The bad ſeaſon now advanced, diſeaſes began to prevail in the army; and though we ſtill had proviſions for ſome weeks, our communications by land and water might ſoon be ſhut up by the ſnow and ice. Beſides, the queſtion of ſupporting onrſelves in the enemy's country was now at an end: the evacuation was promiſed, and nothing could be gained by deferring it.

This was to be done honourably. And by doing it voluntarily before the expiration of the truce, I obviated every article of the new convention for an armiſtice; which might have been dictated

dictated to me as a law. Various intelligence was brought us, that we ſhould not be permitted to withdraw in peace. It was even reported, that the Pomeranian battalions, and the huſſars, had orders to follow us, and harraſs our march; or, at leaſt within twenty-four hours after our departure to take poſſeſſion of all the ground we abandoned. It was incumbent therefore on me to uſe all the precautions requiſite in ſuch a caſe. I withdrew, firſt from Lyong, Amal, and Wennerſburg, all the detached brigades; and laſtly the hunters who were at Bahus. I ſent off before us, the hoſpital, artillery, and heavy baggage; and kept to protect the rear, three of General Heſſelberg's battalions, three of General Manſbach's, eight ſquadrons of dragoons, the hunters, the light artillery, and another brigade.

On the 6th in the morning, the whole rear-guard filed through the town of Uddewalla; the garriſon of which cloſed the march. I remained in that city with the Prince-Royal till it was evacuated by all the troops, that I might be ſure of no diſorder being committed.

The infantry was drawn up in a line five hundred paces from the town, with the light artillery and a gun battery. I ordered a triple ſalute of the artillery and muſketry. Mr. Elliot, who was preſent, took leave of the Prince-Royal and me, and returned to Gothenburg. At laſt the whole line put itſelf in march, followed by the corps of hunters. We took our head-quarters that night at Saltkilden; the next day at Tanum, and

and on the 9th, we fixed them at Blomſholm, where we remained three days, partly to wait the ratification of the treaty for a prolonged armiſtice; and partly to give time for clearing the magazines at Stromſtadt.

On the eleventh, being informed by an expreſs from Mr. Elliot; that every thing was ſettled in regard to the continuation of the truce; we began our march the day following, with the rear-guard, joined to it the garriſon at Stromſtadt, and paſſed the Svineſund that ſame evening by means of pontons.

A detachment of hunters kept the poſts in Sweden which covered the bridge; and we returned to Fredericſhald, from whence we got the next day, in an armed ſloop down to the bridge, which was removed in the preſence of his Royal Highneſs; and thus terminated the expedition into Sweden.

At Svineſund I received another courier from Mr. Elliot, with his Swediſh Majeſty's acceptation of the truce.

PIECES AJOUTÉES.

No. I.

Réponſe à la Lettre de S. M. Suédoiſe.

SIRE!

RIEN ne ſauroit ſurpaſſer ma profonde & reſpectueuſe reconnoiſſance de toutes les graces & bontés que V. M. daigne me renouveller par Mr. de Borgenſtierna, que j'ai revu avec un plaiſir inexprimable. Elle veut bien me parler avec une gracieuſe confiance, qui ne peut que me penetrer de la plus vive ſenſibilité. Elle daigne y ajouter des expreſſions, qui m'ont ému au poſſible. Je répondrois bien mal à toutes ſes graces, ſi je ne prenois avec une hardieſſe reſpectueuſe la liberté de Lui ouvrir mon coeur vivement affecté dans la criſe du moment. Mon dévouement infini, mon tendre & reſpectueux attachement pour V. M. m'en font une loi ſacrée, & Elle ne daignera conſidérer dans mes foibles expreſſions que ces ſentimens. Je ſuis au déſeſpoir de voir V. M. ſur le point d'une rupture avec la Ruſſie. Ce n'eſt point ſeulement comme un ſerviteur fidele de S. M. Danoiſe que je reſſens

cette

DOCUMENTS.

No. I.

Anſwer to his Swediſh Majeſty's Letter.

SIRE!

NOTHING can exceed my profound and reſpectful acknowledgements for all the favours and kindneſſes your Majeſty has deigned to renew me through Mr. de Borgenſtierna, whom I have again ſeen with infinite pleaſure. You have been pleaſed to addreſs me with a gracious confidence, which could not but impreſs me with the moſt lively ſenſibility; and have condeſcended to add expreſſions that affect me deeply.

I ſhould make an ill return to all theſe favours, if, with a reſpectful boldneſs, I did not take the liberty of opening to you my heart, ſo ſenſibly touched in this critical moment. My infinite devotion, my tender and reſpectful attachment to your Majeſty, preſcribe it to me as a ſacred law. And theſe ſentiments alone, you will be pleaſed to conſider in my feeble expreſſions. To ſee your Majeſty on the point of a rupture with Ruſſia, moſt deeply afflicts me; not only as a loyal ſer-

cette douleur, mais auſſi par toutes les ſuites, que j'enviſage en frémiſſant cette démarche ſi déciſive.

V. M. daigne me dire, qu'il faut néceſſairement que le Dannemarc prenne un allié dans ce moment de criſe, ou la Suede, ou la Ruſſie. Il ne m'appartient point de juger des interêts des nations ; n'ayant pas l'honneur d'être du Conſeil d'Etat du Roi, je ne puis aſſez connoitre la teneur des traités antérieurs pour oſer avoir un ſentiment à moi. Malgré ceux du plus grand attachement & reſpect, que S. A. R. Mgr. le Prince-Royal profeſſe à un ſi haut dégré pour V. M. il ne ſe permet point de décider dans une affaire ſi importante, ſurtout pendant ſon abſence, & remet tout au conſeil d'état du Roi ſon père.

Je connois très bien les reſſources de la valeureuſe nation, qui a le bonheur de vivre ſous le ſceptre glorieux de V. M. Je ne doute point de la multiplicité de braves troupes, qu'elle pourra mettre en campagne ; mais ce ne ſeront point celles-ci, quelques nombreuſes qu'elles fuſſent, mais la perſonne ſacrée de V. M. que je redouterois ; mais encore plus que tout, les dangers, auxquels Elle ſeroit expoſée. Mon déſeſpoir ſeroit extrême de combattre contre Elle.

Ah ! Sire ! ſi ma foible voix pourroit ſe faire ſentir à ſon coeur, Elle remettroit le glaive déja à-demi tiré dans le fourreau ; Elle éteindroit le tiſon qui va peut-être embraſer l'Europe entière. Son humanité, Sa bonté naturelle ne voudront point faire couler des torrens de ſang innocent, qui rejailliront pourtant tôt ou tard ſur Votre

Royaume,

vant to his Daniſh Majeſty, but alſo on account of all the conſequences of ſuch a deciſive ſtep, which I view with horrour.

Your Majeſty is pleaſed to acquaint me, that Denmark muſt of neceſſity take for ally in the preſent criſis, either Sweden or Ruſſia. It is not my province to judge of the intereſts of nations; and not having the honour to be of the King's council of ſtate, I can have no ſufficient knowledge of previous treaties, to dare to aſſume an opinion of my own. With all the ſentiments of the higheſt reſpect and attachment, his Royal Highneſs the Crown-Prince profeſſes for Your Majeſty in the higheſt degree, he cannot permit himſelf to decide on an affair ſo important; eſpecially during his abſence; and refers the whole to the council of ſtate of the King his father.

I know well the reſources of that valiant nation, which has the happineſs to live under Your Majeſty's glorious ſceptre: and I doubt not of the multiplicity of brave troops, which you can ſend to the field. But it is not them I dread, be they ever ſo numerous; but Your Majeſty's ſacred perſon, and above all, the dangers to which it would be expoſed. To fight againſt You, would extremely afflict me.

Alas! Sire! if my weak words could touch Your heart, you would ſheathe your ſword, half drawn already; and extinguiſh that fire which will perhaps inflame all Europe. Your humanity, Your natural goodneſs, will not ſhed ſtreams of innocent blood, which ſooner or later

Royaume, qui ne ſauroit long-tems, quelques brillans avantages que Vous puiſſiez remporter dans le commencement, ſoutenir le poids d'une longue guerre contre la Ruſſie, ſi tout à coup celle-ci faiſoit la paix par quelques ceſſions aux Turcs.

Peut-être ce language me rendra-t-il aſſez malheureux pour déplaire à V. M. mais j'oſe eſpérer, qu'elle n'y voudra voir que cet attachement ſans bornes, cette vénération infinie, qui m'animeront à jamais pour Elle, & avec leſquels, &c.

No. II.

CHARLES par la Grace de Dieu Landgrave & Prince de Heſſe, &c. Feld-marechal & Commandant Général des Armées du Roi.

SAVOIR faiſons, que pour prévenir dans cette époque, où une partie des forces de S. M. va entrer comme auxiliaires Ruſſes en Suede, tous les déſordres, & mettre à l'abri de tout malheur & moleſtation les ſujets Suédois, qui ne ſeroient pas trouvés ſous les armes, ou ne s'attireroient pas eux-mêmes par des démarches hoſtiles des procédés réciproques : il eſt ordonné très ſevèrement, qu'aucune perſonne ſans aveu, ou qui que ce ſoit ſans paſſeport ou autre permiſſion legitime, ne ſuive, ſous quelque pretexte que ce ſoit, l'armée, & moins encore ſe permette des incurſions & dégats dans le Royaume voiſin ; que même tous ceux

would overflow Your own kingdom; unable long to ſupport the weight of a war with Ruſſia, whatever brilliant advantages You may at firſt obtain; eſpecially if Ruſſia ſhould make a ſudden peace, by ſome ceſſions to the Turks.

Perhaps this language will render me ſo unfortunate as to excite Your Majeſty's diſpleaſure. But I preſume to hope, nothing will be ſeen in it but that unbounded attachment, and profound veneration, which will ever animate the ſentiments I bear Your Majeſty, and with which, &c.

No. II.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God Landgrave and Prince of Heſſe, &c. Field-marſhal and Commander in Chief of the Armies of his Daniſh Majeſty.

BE it known to all men:—That to prevent at this time all diſorder, in any of thoſe places into which a part of his Majeſty's forces are now preparing to enter as Ruſſian auxiliaries in Sweden; and to protect againſt all injury and moleſtation, all ſuch Swediſh ſubjects as ſhall not be found in arms, or otherwiſe draw upon themſelves, by hoſtile behaviour, a reciprocity of proceeding: it is hereby ſtrictly ordered, that no vagrant, or other perſon not provided with a paſs, or ſome other lawful permit, ſhall follow the army, under any pretenſe whatever. And ſtill

ceux qui appartiennent à l'armée, ſoit militaires ou non militaires, ſe gardent ſoigneuſement de cauſer la moindre moleſtation ou dommage, ſoit dans leurs perſonnes, ou leurs propriétes, aux ſujets Suédois, qui ne ſeroient pas trouvés ſous les armes, ou en commettant des hoſtilités; qu'au contraire l'ordre & la diſcipline les plus exacts ſoient obſervés, & que tout ſujet Suédois, qui demeurera tranquille, jouiſſe de la plus parfaite protection. Quiconque oſera tranſgreſſer cette ordonnance, ſera jugé ſans rémiſſion ſuivant toute la rigueur des loix militaires, & puni de mort ſelon les circonſtances.

No. III.

Manifeſte publié en Suede.

CHARLES, par la grace de Dieu Landgrave & Prince de Heſſe, &c.

Savoir faiſons, que S. M. le Roi de Dannemarc, Norvege, &c. &c. s'étant en vertu de ſes traités & engagemens avec la Ruſſie vu obligée de céder, ſur la réquiſition qui en a été faite, à S. M. l'Imperatrice de Ruſſie une partie de ſes forces de terre & de mer, comme troupes auxiliaires contre la Suede; ſa volonté eſt, que ces troupes auxiliaires obſervent l'ordre & la diſcipline les plus exacts, & ne cauſent à perſonne, qui ne fera point de reſiſtance hoſtile, le moindre dommage, mais au contraire que la propriété de chaque ſujet Suédois ſoit protégée & aſſurée

leſs preſume to make any incurſions and devaſtations in the neighbouring kingdom. Even thoſe, who belong to our army, be they military or not, ſhall take eſpecial care not to cauſe the leaſt moleſtation or damage, either to the perſons or property of any Swediſh ſubjects, when not found in arms, or committing hoſtilities: but, on the contrary, that the moſt ſtrict good order and diſcipline be obſerved, that all peaceable Swediſh ſubjects may enjoy the moſt perfect protection. Whoever dare to tranſgreſs this ordinance ſhall be judged without remiſſion, with all the rigour of military law, and according to circumſtances, puniſhed with death.

No. III.

A Manifeſto publiſhed in Sweden.

WE, Charles, by the grace of God, Landgrave and Prince of Heſſe, &c.

Be it known: That his Majeſty, the King of Denmark, Norway, &c. &c. being by virtue of his treaties and engagements with Ruſſia, obliged to cede to her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia, on the requiſition, which has been made, a part of his land and ſea forces, as auxiliaries againſt Sweden: it is therefore his will and pleaſure, that his auxiliary troops obſerve the moſt ſtrict order and diſcipline, and do no damage to any perſon not in hoſtility: but, on the contrary, that the pro-

de toute maniere, & que quiconque oſeroit contre toute attente voler, piller ou commettre des violences, ſoit puni ſans rémiſſion avec la plus grande ſévérité, S. M. ne déſirant que d'alléger les fardeaux de la guerre autant que les circonſtances peuvent le permettre. Sa dite Majeſté s'aſſure auſſi, que ſes troupes, eû égard à ces procédés, rencontreront un accueil réciproque en Suede, & en particulier, que les habitans, ſoit bourgeois, ſoit payſans, ne ſe porteront point contre eux à des réſiſtances à main armée, ou a des attaques hoſtiles, puiſque ceux, qui en contrevenant aux uſages de la guerre, etoient attrapés de cette façon ſous les armes, s'attireront immanquablement à eux, & à ceux qui leur appartiennent, le traitement le plus rigoureux & toutes les calamités de la guerre.

No. IV.

ARTICLES d'une Convention de ceſſation d'hoſtilités pendant huit jours, entre les troupes de S. M. le Roi de Suede, & celles ſous les ordres de S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe.

Sous la gracieuſe approbation de S. A. R. Mgr. le Prince Royal j'accepte avec joye la convention propoſée en tous ſes points ; en y ajoutant les notes ſuivantes.

Article I.

La ceſſation d'armes ſera de huit jours, à compter d'aujourd hui le 9. Octobre à minuit entre le 9. & le

perty of every Swediſh ſubject be protected, and every way ſecured; and that whoever ſhall dare, contrary to all expectation, to ſteal, pillage, or commit any act of violence, ſhall be puniſhed without forgiveneſs, with the utmoſt ſeverity: his Majeſty being deſirous to eaſe the burthen of war, as much as circumſtances will allow. His Majeſty likewiſe aſſures himſelf, that his troops, in regard to theſe proceedings, will meet in Sweden with a reciprocal reception; and particularly that the inhabitants, whether citizens or peaſants, will not hoſtilely oppoſe or attack them with arms; as thoſe offending againſt the cuſtoms of war, and found in arms, will infallibly draw upon themſelves, and theirs, the moſt rigorous treatment, with all the calamities of war.

No. IV.

ARTICLES of Convention, for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, during eight days; between the troops of his Swediſh Majeſty, and thoſe under the command of his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe.

With the gracious approbation of his Royal Highneſs the Crown-Prince, I joyfully accept the propoſed convention, in all points; adding thereto the following notes.

Article I.

The ceſſation of hoſtilities ſhall laſt eight days; beginning with this day, the ninth of October, at midnight,

& le 10; *juſqu'à la même heure du* 16. *du courant incluſivement.*

Oui, & pourra être prolongée dès que S. M. Suèdoiſe le trouvera bon.

ART. II.

Les troupes ſous le commandement de S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe, reſteront dans le diſtrict actuellement occupé par elles, entre Amal, Wennerſbourg & Kongelf, & ne s'étendront pas au delà. Pendant le tems de la ceſſation d'armes ces troupes n'entreprendront aucune hoſtilité; ainſi que de la part des troupes Suédoiſes aucune démarche hoſtile ſera faite contre les troupes Danoiſes.

Oui.

ART. III.

S. M. le Roi de Suede s'engage de ſon côté, de faire expedier tout de ſuite les ordres par courier à ſes troupes de terre, pour arrêter toute entrepriſe contre les troupes ſous le commandement du Prince de Heſſe, dès que S. A. S. aura réconnu cette convention établie.

J'ai envoyé ce matin un courier au Lieut. général de Krogh, pour faire rétirer inceſſamment les troupes qui étoient entré en Jemteland.

ART. IV.

Pour prévenir tout mes-entendu & explication ſubſequente, il eſt ſous entendu, que ce qui pourra être arrivé en attendant hors du diſtrict marqué dans l'arti-

midnight, between the ninth and tenth, till the ſame hour of the ſixteenth inſtant incluſive.

Agreed to; and may be prolonged, if his Swediſh Majeſty pleaſes.

ARTICLE II.

The troops under the command of his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe, ſhall remain in the diſtrict they now occupy between Amal, Wennerſburg, and Kongelf, and ſhall extend no farther. During the time of this ceſſation of arms, thoſe troops ſhall not undertake any hoſtility; nor ſhall the Swediſh troops commit any againſt the Daniſh.

Agreed to.

ARTICLE III.

His Majeſty the King of Sweden obliges himſelf, on his part, forthwith to deſpatch couriers to his land-army, with orders to ſtop all enterpriſes againſt the troops commanded by the Prince of Heſſe, as ſoon as his Serene Highneſs ſhall acknowledge this convention eſtabliſhed.

I have ſent a courier this morning to Lieutenant-General de Krogh, immediately to withdraw the troops which have entered into Jemteland.

ARTICLE IV.

To obviate all miſunderſtanding and ſubſequent explanations, it is to be underſtood, That whatever may have happened in the interim, beyond the diſtrict declared

l'article 2. de la préſente convention, en conſequence des ordres donnés avant ce jour d'hui, ne ſera réputé comme une infraction de la préſente convention.

Celà s'entend.

ART. V.

L'iſle de Hiſingen ſera cenſée territoire neutre, ſur lequel on n'enverra point de troupes de part & d'autre, excepté les pointes les plus proches de Gothenbourg, qui ſont occupées par les Suédois.

Je ferai occuper les pointes les plus proches de Bahuus de même par un piquet.

ART. VI.

Cette convention n'étant pas formellement ſignée, l'obſervation de ſon contenu dépendra uniquement de la bonne foi des deux parties belligerantes & n'en ſera pas moins obligatoire des deux côtés, dès que le Sr. Elliot, Envoyé extraordinaire & Miniſtre-plenipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne, ſera mis à même de pouvoir aſſurér réciproquement, qu'elle ſoit acceptée de part & d'autre.

Gothenbourg, le 9. Octobre 1788.

Je ferai obſerver avec toute la bonne foi imaginable cette convention aux troupes que j'ai l'honneur de commander.

Bahuus, le 9. Octobre 1788.

Charles P. de Heſſe.

No.

declared in the ſecond article of this Convention, in conſequence of orders given before this day, ſhall not be conſidered as an infraction of this agreement.

Agreed.

Article V.

The iſland of Hiſingen ſhall be conſidered as a neutral territory, to which no troops ſhall be ſent from either party, except only to the points neareſt to Gothenburg, which are occupied by the Swedes.

I ſhall order the neareſt points to Bahuus to be likewiſe occupied by a piquet.

Article VI.

This Convention not being ſigned in due form, the obſervation of its contents will depend only on the good faith of the two belligerent parties; and ſhall not be leſs binding, on both ſides, when Mr. Elliot, Envoy-extraordinary and Miniſter-plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, ſhall be enabled, reciprocally, to aſſure the ſame of its having been agreed to by both parties.

Gothenburg, the 9th October, 1788.

I ſhall cauſe this Convention to be obſerved, by the army I have the honour to command, with all imaginable good faith.

Bahuus, Octob. 9th, 1788.

Charles, P. of Heſſe.

No.

No. V.

Lettre de P. de Heſſe à Mr. Elliot, envoyée par trompette le 13. Oct. 1788.

Je viens d'apprendre qu'une vingtaine de barques chargées de proviſions, & une couple de barques chargées d'artillerie ont été enlevées depuis la concluſion de l'armiſtice entre Stroemſtadt & Uddewalla. Votre nom, Monſieur, garant de l'armiſtice, ne me permet point de craindre que l'on voudra le moins du monde détenir ces priſes faites hier & avanthier, ſoit par des chaloupes de S. M. Suédoiſe, ſoit par des payſans armés. J'oſe donc Vous prier, Mr., de les réclamer en conſéquence du traité d'armiſtice. Je ſuis &c.

No. VI.

Réponſe de Mr. Elliot, de Gothenbourg ce 14. Octobre.

J'ai reçu fort tard hier au ſoir la lettre que V. A. S. m'a envoyée par trompette. Dans ce moment je viens de chez le Roi, qui expédiera un trompette cet après midi avec une lettre qui contiendra ſes ſentimens ſur l'affaire des priſes. Avant que d'avoir vû ce que S. M. Suédoiſe dira de definitif ſur cette matiere importante, je me bornerai à faire des vœux pour la conſommation d'un ouvrage auſſi ſalutaire que la paix, mais qui ſouffre des obſtacles bien imprévus.

Je

No. V.

Letter from the Prince of Heſſe to Mr. Elliot, ſent by a trumpeter, October 13th, 1788.

I this moment learn, that about twenty barks, laden with proviſions, and a couple of barks laden with artillery, have been taken between Stroemſtadt and Uddewalla, ſince the concluſion of the armiſtice. Your name, Sir, as a guarantee of the truce, will not permit me to fear that theſe prizes will be in the leaſt detained, having been made but yeſterday and the day before, partly by ſloops belonging to his Swediſh Majeſty, and partly by armed peaſants. I take the liberty, Sir, therefore, to entreat you to reclaim them, in conſequence of the treaty for a ceſſation of hoſtilities.

I am, &c.

No. VI.

Mr. Elliot's anſwer from Gothenburg, Octob. 14.

It was very late yeſterday evening when I received the letter your Serene Highneſs ſent me by a trumpeter.—I this moment come from the King, who will deſpatch a trumpeter this afternoon with a letter, containing his thoughts on the affair of the prizes. Before having ſeen what his Swediſh Majeſty will decide on this important ſubject, I confine myſelf to the wiſh, for effecting ſo ſalutary a work as the reſtoration of peace; but which

meets

Je n'ai pas jugé à propos de faire parvenir le projet d'un ſecond armiſtice à V. A. pendant une diſcuſſion auſſi déſagréable ſur la maniere dont la teneur du premier a été obſervée. J'ai l'honneur d'être &c.

P. S. J'ai l'honneur d'enfermer le rapport de l'officier Danois, & le reçu de l'admiral Ahrenfeldt.

No. VII.

Lettre à Mr. Elliot, de Bahus, 15 Oct. 1788.

N'AYANT point reçu encore le trompette que Vous avez bien voulu m'annoncer, Monſieur, de la part de S. M. Suédoiſe, & l'armiſtice expirant demain, j'ai crû de mon devoir de Vous mander préalablement, que je me vois obligé malheureuſement de récommencer les hoſtilités au moment de ſa ceſſation. J'oſe eſpérer que l'armiſtice a été tenu de notre côté avec la rigidité & la bonne foi les plus exemplaires. Malgré les circonſtances arrivées du côté de Marſtrandt, je n'ai point voulu porter le moindre obſtacle les deux nuits dernieres à l'approviſionnement de la ville de Gothenbourg, quoique les chariots traverſerent ſans interruption ſous mes yeux la rive oppoſée. J'oſe eſpérer que ce procédé fera quelque impreſſion à l'endroit où Vous Vous trouvez. Je ne me permets plus de Vous faire mention de la reclamation; c'eſt Votre affaire, Mr. comme garant, bien plus que la mienne. Je ne puis néanmoins paſſer entierement

meets with obſtacles quite unforeſeen.—I have not judged it proper to ſend your Highneſs the plan of a ſecond armiſtice, during ſo diſagreeable a diſcuſſion reſpecting the manner in which the tenour of the firſt has been obſerved. I have the honour to be, &c.

P. S. I have the honour to encloſe the report of the Daniſh officer, and the receipt of Admiral Ahrenfeldt.

No. VII.

Letter to Mr. Elliot, from Bahuus. Oct. 15th. 1788.

NOT having yet received the trumpet you announced to me from his Swediſh Majeſty, and the truce expiring to-morrow, I thought it my duty previouſly to inform you of my being unfortunately neceſſitated to renew hoſtilities the moment it ceaſes. I dare flatter myſelf that the armiſtice has been kept, on our part, with the moſt rigid ſeverity and good faith. Notwithſtanding the circumſtances which occurred at Marſtrand, I would not, during theſe two nights paſt, in the leaſt obſtruct the proviſioning the city of Gothenburg; although the waggons continually croſſed the oppoſite ſhore, within my ſight. Such behaviour, I hope, will make ſome impreſſion at the place where you are. I permit myſelf no further men-

ſous ſilence, que Vous m'aviez offert ou promis des proviſions pour le tems de l'armiſtice: j'y ai renoncé ſans aucune difficulté ſur Votre aſſurance, qu'il Vous ſeroit presqu' impoſſible de m'en fournir; & puis on me prend au milieu de l'armiſtice celles que je fais venir, après avoir ordonné à la flotte de ſe tenir à l'écart, pour prévenir les hoſtilités.

Je ſuis &c.

No. VIII.

Lettre au même de la même date.

VOUS voudrez bien que j'ajoute quelques lignes à la précédente, Mr. Vous connoiſſez tous mes procédés, toute la bonne foi avec laquelle j'ai retiré mes troupes de l'autre côté de la Giötha, & comme j'ai d'abord fait halte au moment où j'ai reçu la nouvelle du ſéjour du Roi à Gothenbourg, & par reſpect pour S. M. Suedoiſe, & par pour Vos repréſentations au nom de S. M. Britannique. Vous n'ignorez point que d'ailleurs Gothenbourg auroit été occupé par les troupes auxiliaires, ſelon toutes les apparences. Vous vous rapellerez auſſi, que j'ai donné avec joie les mains au traité d'armiſtice, & que j'y ai témoigné même qu'il dépendroit de S. M. Suédoiſe de le prolonger. Je crois n'avoir pu faire plus. Si donc S. M. Suédoiſe ne deſire point la prolongation de l'armiſtice, je me déclare abſolument libre de toute faute, & S. M. eſt l'aggreſſeur ſelon toutes les loix de la guerre.

tion of the reclamation; it being your buſineſs, as guarantee, more than mine. Nevertheleſs, I cannot quite paſs over in ſilence your having offered, or promiſed me, ſome proviſions during the time of the armiſtice, which I renounced without any difficulty, when you aſſured me it would be next to an impoſſibility to ſupply me with any; and their having, in the midſt of the truce, taken from me thoſe I had ſent for myſelf; after I had ordered the fleet to keep at ſome diſtance, to prevent hoſtilities. I am, &c.

No. VIII.

Another Letter to the ſame, of the ſame date.

PERMIT me, Sir, to add a few lines to the preceding. You know all my proceedings, and the integrity with which I have withdrawn my troops from the other ſide the Giotha; and of my having ordered them to halt, the inſtant I was appriſed of the King's ſtay at Gothenburg; both out of regard for his Majeſty, and for your repreſentations in the name of his Britannick Majeſty. You well know, that to all appearance Gothenburg would otherwiſe have been taken poſſeſſion of by the auxiliaries. Pleaſe alſo to remember, how joyfully I gave my hand to the treaty for an armiſtice, and that I there even teſtified that it depended on his Swediſh Majeſty to prolong it. More than this I think I could not have done. If,

Je me flatte que Vous voudrez bien, Mr. faire valoir ces raiſons aux cours de Londres & de Berlin avec tout le ſentiment qui Vous caracteriſe.

Les payſans ſont ameutés même de la chaire : je me verrai donc obligé d'employer les moyens les plus ſeveres & qui répugnent à mon coeur. Je me dédis de toute reſponſabilité à cet égard, & je mets ſur la conſcience du Roi tout le ſang qui coulera, & toutes les infortunes que les procédés de S. M. occaſionneront à ſes malheureux ſujets. Comme je compte m'éloigner demain de bon matin d'ici, je Vous prie de me renvoyer le trompette le plutôt faiſable. Je ſuis, &c.

No. IX.

Expoſé adreſſé à S. A. R. Mgr. le Prince-Royal par S. M. Suédoiſe, du 13. Oct. 1788.

La convention pour une ceſſation d'hoſtilités a été conclue le 9. d'Octobre, ſignée par le Roi, le ſoir entre 10 & 11 heures après le retour de Mr. Elliot du quartier général de S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe.

Cette convention ne fait aucunement mention de trêve par mer ; au contraire, il eſt uniquement marqué dans l'art. 3, que les conditions acceptées, le Roi feroit expedier tout de ſuite des ordres par courier à ſes troupes de terre pour arrêter toute entrepriſe, ſans qu'il y ſoit queſtion de quelques ordres pour la marine ; ce qui a d'abord été exe-

cuté

therefore, his Swediſh Majeſty has no deſire to prolong the armiſtice, I declare myſelf abſolutely clear of all blame; his Majeſty being the aggreſſor according to all the laws of war. I flatter myſelf you will urge theſe reaſons to the courts of London and Berlin, with all that ſentiment conſpicuous in your character.

The peaſants are even ſtirred up from the pulpits; I ſhall be neceſſitated, therefore, to employ the moſt ſevere means, though ſo repugnant to my feelings. I diſown all reſponſibility in that reſpect; and charge the King's conſcience with all the bloodſhed and calamities which his Majeſty's proceedings may occaſion to his unhappy ſubjects. As I propoſe to remove from this place early tomorrow, I beg you to return me the trumpet as ſoon as poſſible. I am, &c.

No. IX.

Declaration of his Swediſh Majeſty; addreſſed to his Royal Highneſs the Prince-Royal of Denmark, dated October 13, 1788.

The convention for a ceſſation of hoſtilities was concluded the 9th of October, and ſigned by the King, between ten and eleven at night, after Mr. Elliot's return from the head-quarters of his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles.

This convention makes not the leaſt mention of a truce by ſea. On the contrary, it is only

cuté, S. M. ayant tout de ſuite fait expédier une eſtafette au Baron d'Armfeld & aux autres commandants de troupes avec des copies de la convention. Mr. d'Elliot, revenu de chez le Prince de Heſſe, a apporté une lettre volante pour l'admiral Ahrenfeld de la part du Prince de Heſſe, qui enjoignoit à cet admiral de ſe retirer à Uddewalla pendant la trêve & de ne point entreprendre quelque choſe d'hoſtile dans les ports voiſins. Voilà à peu près le contenu de ſes ordres, autant que l'on peut s'en rapeller. Le Roi qui ne s'attendoit rien moins qu'à cette extenſion de la trêve, & qui avoit déja donné des ordres pour les opérations qui ont été executées depuis d'après leur but, trouva d'autant plus de difficultés à ſe conformer aux inſtances de Mr. Elliot de faire expédier de pareils ordres aux commandants des vaiſſeaux & batimens armés du Roi dans ces paſſages, que non ſeulement l'entrepriſe étoit preſque aſſurée, mais qu'on prévoyoit encore les diſcuſſions qui s'en ſuivroient, ſi ces ordres ne parviendroient pas aſſez à tems pour retirer ceux précédamment donnés. Cependant pour donner une nouvelle preuve de ſa delicateſſe & de ſes procedés S. M. expedia à minuit un officier avec ordre de reſpecter les ports d'Uddewalla & Stroemſtadt, les deux ports de mer ſur cette côte qui ſont au pouvoir des troupes du Prince de Heſſe. Les batimens pris & amenés à Marſtrand ont été capturés dans les ſkiärs, les premiers même avant que l'ordre ſuſdit eut pu arriver: enfin aucun batiment n'a été pris

dans

ſtipulated by the third article, that immediately after the conditions being accepted, the King would deſpatch orders to his land troops, to ſtop all further enterpriſe; without a word of any ſuch orders to the navy. This was executed accordingly: his Majeſty having forthwith ſent an expreſs to Baron Armfeldt, and the other commanders of the troops, with copies of the convention. Mr. Elliot, on his return from the Prince of Heſſe, brought an open letter for Admiral Ahrenfeldt, from that Prince, enjoining the Admiral to retire, during the truce, to Uddewalla, and to attempt no hoſtilities in the adjacent harbours. This was, as far as we recollect, nearly the contents of his orders. The King, who thought of nothing leſs, than ſuch a ſtretch of the armiſtice, and who had already given his inſtructions for the operations, which have been ſince carried into execution as propoſed, heſitated the more to acquieſce with Mr. Elliot's entreaties, to deſpatch the like orders to the commanders of the King's ſhips, and armed veſſels, ſtationed in thoſe paſſages; as the enterpriſe was not only almoſt ſure, but it was eaſy to foreſee the diſputes that would ariſe, in caſe theſe orders ſhould not arrive time enough, to withdraw thoſe given before. However, to give a new inſtance of the delicacy of his proceedings, his Majeſty ſent an officer at midnight, with orders to inſpect the ports of Uddewalla and Stroemſtadt; the two ſea-ports on that coaſt which are in the power of the Prince of Heſſe's troops. The veſſels that were taken and carried to Marſtrand, were

dans les endroits que par une extention de la convention S. M. avoit bien voulu excepter.

Il eſt donc clair, que la convention n'étant faite que par terre ; que même par l'article 3 de la dite convention les hoſtilités commiſes avant l'arrivée des ordres portants la nouvelle de la trêve, ne pouvant être relevées ; à plus forte raiſon ces captures, étant faites par mer, ſont inconteſtables & ne peuvent en rien être contraires aux conventions écrites ; & qu'enfin ayant été faites à pluſieurs lieues de diſtance des ports d'Uddewalla & de Stroemſtad, que le Roi avoit par un nouvel acte de complaiſance exceptés, elles ſont auſſi inconteſtables : & le ſoin que S. M. a mis, que ſes troupes n'ayent en rien moleſté ni même ſe ſoient montré vis à vis des poſtes des troupes aux ordres du Prince de Heſſe, le ſilence que S. M. a gardé ſur les plaintes que ſes ſujets Lui ont portées de pluſieurs deſagrémens cauſés de ce côté de la riviere commune, par les troupes Norvégiennes, ſont autant de temoignages des deſirs de S. M. d'éviter toutes nouvelles aigreurs & de parvenir au but déſirable de pacifier des differends, qui pour le bien commun euſſent été à deſirer, qu'ils ne ſe fuſſent jamais élevé.

captured in the Skiärs, the firſt of them before the above-mentioned order could reach them: in ſhort, no veſſels were ſeiſed in the places which his Majeſty, by extending the convention, had been pleaſed to except. Hence it is clear, that ſince the convention was confined only to the land; and as by the third article no hoſtilities were to be accountable which might be committed previous to the arrival of thoſe orders, that contained advice of the truce, but more eſpecially becauſe thoſe captures were made at ſea; they are therefore inconteſtable, and can be no ways contrary to the written conventions. And, finally, having been made at a diſtance of ſeveral leagues from the ports of Uddewalla and Stroemſtadt, which the King by a new act of complaiſance had excepted; they are for that reaſon alſo inconteſtable prizes. The care taken by his Majeſty, that his troops ſhould not any wiſe moleſt, nor even preſent themſelves before, the poſts of thoſe under the Prince of Heſſe's command; and his ſilence to his ſubjects complaints, of ſeveral vexations cauſed on this ſide the common river by the Norwegian troops, are ſo many demonſtrations of his Majeſty's deſire to avoid every new animoſity, and to attain the deſirable end of ſettling thoſe differences, which, for the common good, it were to be wiſhed had never exiſted.

No. X.

Lettre de Mr. Elliot, de Gothenbourg 15. Oct. 1788.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à V. A. S. une lettre du Roi de Suede à S. A. R. Mgr. le Prince-Royal de Dannemarc. S. M. doit y avoir fait part des raiſons, ſur leſquelles Elle ſe croit fondée à ne pas regarder les priſes faites *par mer* comme une infraction d'un armiſtice qui ne s'étendoit que ſur les opérations des troupes *de terre*. En même tems j'apprens, que le Roi offre de rendre les barques Norvégiennes, & de reméttre la diſcuſſion ſur la ſaiſie des canons à une époque ultérieure. Il ne m'appartient pas de faire aucune remarque ſur ces offres juſqu'à ce que je ſache l'effet qu'ils auront produit ſur V. A. S. & je me bornerai à attendre ſa réponſe. V. A. S. trouvera ci-joint le projet du nouveau armiſtice *par mer* & *par terre*. Le Baron de Borcke offre d'ajouter ſon nom au mien, pour en aſſurer l'obſervation la plus ſtricte dans tous les points.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

No. XI.

No. X.

Mr. Elliot's Letter from Gothenburg, dated Oct. 15, 1788.

I have the honour to ſend your Serene Highneſs, a letter from the King of Sweden to the Prince-Royal of Denmark. His Majeſty, it is ſuppoſed, has in this letter imparted the reaſons, by which he believes himſelf juſtified in conſidering the captures made *by ſea*, as no infringement of the armiſtice, which extended only to the operations of the army by land. At the ſame time, I have heard that the King offers to reſtore the Norwegian barks, and to poſtpone the diſcuſſion reſpecting the ſeiſure of the cannons, to ſome future opportunity. It does not become me to make any remarks upon theſe offers, till I know what effect they have had with your Serene Highneſs; and therefore I confine myſelf to the expectation of your anſwer. Your Serene Highneſs will find, here annexed, the plan of a new truce by *ſea and by land*. Baron Borcke offers to add his name to mine, the better to ſecure its moſt ſtrict obſervation in all points.

I have the honour, &c.

No. XI.

Lettre de Mr. de Borcke, Miniſtre de Pruſſe, au Prince de Heſſe, de Gothenbourg 15. Oct. 1788.

Je profite de l'occaſion favourable que m'offre Mr. le Baron d'Albedyhl, qui va ſe rendre auprès de V. A. S. pour Lui préſenter mes hommages par écrit & l'informer, que je viens dans ce moment d'arriver en cette ville, chargé de depêches de la part de S. E. Mr. le Comte de Bernſtorff, pour Elle. Je ſerois enchanté ſi V. A. S. vouloit me faire ſavoir, quand Elle me permettra de les Lui préſenter, & ſi Elle vouloit en même tems me faire la faveur de m'obtenir la permiſſion de faire ma cour à S. A. R. Mgr. le Prince Royal de Dannemarc. Ce n'eſt pas ſans la plus vive ſatisfaction que j'ai appris en arrivant ici les pas déciſifs, qui ſe ſont déja faits pour ramener un ordre des choſes plus tranquile dans ces contrées, & que mon digne ami Mr. Elliot ne m'a preſque rien laiſſé à faire, que de ratifier au nom du Roi mon maitre *tout ce qu'il a eu occaſion de manifeſter à V. A. S. de la maniere de penſer des deux cours* alliées pour le repos de l'Europe, & actuellement médiatrices dans les troubles du Nord.

Il ne me reſte que de repeter à V. A. S. les aſſurances du profond reſpect, &c.

No. XII.

No. XI.

Letter from Mr. de Borcke, the Pruſſian Miniſter, to the Prince of Heſſe, from Gothenburg, Oct. 15, 1788.

I avail myſelf of the favourable opportunity offered me by Baron d'Albedyhl, who is going to wait on your Serene Highneſs, to preſent you with my reſpects in writing, and inform you of my arrival in this town this very moment; charged with deſpatches for you, from his Excellency Count Bernſdorf. I ſhall be glad to be appriſed by your Serene Highneſs, when you will be pleaſed to permit my preſenting them to you; and that you would at the ſame time do me the favour to procure me leave, to pay my reſpects to his Royal Highneſs the Crown-Prince of Denmark. It is with the moſt lively ſatisfaction I have been informed on my arrival, of the deciſive ſteps already taken, to reſtore every thing to a more peaceable ſtate in this country; and that my worthy friend, Mr. Elliot, has left me almoſt nothing further to do, *but to ratify in the name of the King, my maſter, whatever he had occaſion to manifeſt to your Highneſs, concerning the way of thinking of the two courts*, allied for the tranquillity of Europe; and now actual mediatours in the troubles of the north.

Nothing at preſent remains for me to do, but to repeat to your Serene Highneſs the aſſurances of profound reſpect, &c.

No. XII.

Lettre du Prince à Mr. Elliot, de Bahuus 16. Oct. 1788.

Je me fais un plaiſir, Mr. de Vous reméttre la convention projettée avec quelques notes ou conditions que j'y ai ajoutées. Je crois qu'on pourra donc ſigner & prévenir ſans délai les hoſtilités de bonne foi partout: elles ſont d'ailleurs ſur le point de récommencer.

Mgr. le Prince-Royal me charge de Vous faire bien ſes complimens: S. A. R. ſe perſuade que Vous ſaurez regler l'article des canons, qui Lui tient extrêmement à coeur. C'eſt ſous ce point de vue que je Vous ſupplie d'y employer tous Vos bons offices. Outre cela S. M. Suédoiſe ne parlant que *des barques Norvégiennes* dans ſa lettre, paroit faire une différence avec les barques Suédoiſes, qui ne ſont au reſte que des barques frettées à Stroemſtadt. J'oſe donc reclamer toutes les priſes faites dans les Skiärs, ainſi non ſur mer, durant l'armiſtice, & je ſuis perſuadé, qu'un mot de Votre part à S. M. Suédoiſe mettra toute l'affaire ſous un autre jour, & fera ſentir à S. M. qu'une capture faite ſous la bonne foi de l'armiſtice, ne ſauroit jamais être conſervée avec honneur par une des parties contractantes.

Comme on a lu ces jours paſſés des manifeſtes propres à faire prendre les armes à tous les payſans dans les pays occupés, contre nous, il ſera d'autant plus neceſſaire de faire publier une défenſe

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No. XII.

Letter from the Prince to Mr. Elliot, Bahuus, Oct. 16, 1788.

It is with pleaſure, Sir, I remit you the projected convention, with ſome notes or conditions of mine added. I think we may alſo proceed to the ſigning, and, without delay, faithfully prevent hoſtilities every where, which otherwiſe are on the point of re-commencing.

His Royal Highneſs the Crown-Prince, charges me with his compliments to you. He perſuades himſelf, you will know how to ſettle the article of the cannons, which he has much at heart. It is in this point of view, I beſeech you to employ all your good offices. Moreover, as his Swediſh Majeſty, who only mentions the *Norwegian barks* in his letter, ſeems to diſtinguiſh them from the Swediſh barks, though only freighted at Stroemſtadt. I venture to reclaim all the prizes made, during the truce, within the Sheers (Skiärs) and conſequently not in the open ſea, and am perſuaded, a word of yours to his Swediſh Majeſty, will ſet this whole affair in a different light; and convince his Majeſty, that a capture made during the faith of an armiſtice, cannot be kept with honour by either of the contracting parties.

As manifeſtoes have been read within theſe few days from the pulpits, tending to excite all the peaſants to arm againſt us, in the countries of which we are in poſſeſſion, it will be the more neceſſary,

de S. M. le Roi de Suede, que cela pourroit faire ſans aucune utilité le malheur de quantité de familles, qui par zele & par fidélité à leur maitre courent à leur perte.

Quoique le nom d'Elliot m'eſt ſuffiſant à tous égards, cependant je verrai avec plaiſir la ſignature de Mr. de Borcke ſous le traité, ce donc je Vous prie de l'aſſurer.

Je ſuis, &c.

No. XIII.

Lettre de Mr. Elliot, de Gothenbourg le 16 *Oct.* 1788.

J'aurai l'honneur d'envoyer à V. A. S. ce ſoir la ſignature préalable du Roi de Suede au projet du nouveau armiſtice. Demain Mr. le Baron de Borcke conjointement avec moi expliquera à V. A. S. les modifications que nous propoſons pour les articles 5. & 7. En attendant les ordres doivent partir inceſſamment pour tous les poſtes, de ne commettre aucun acte d'hoſtilité ; mais puiſqu'il faut au moins 48. heures pour que ces ordres arrivent aux poſtes les plus éloignés, je crois que V. A. S. doit en attendant avertir les commandans de ſes poſtes éloignés, d'être ſur leur garde contre toute ſurpriſe.

Je ſuis, &c.

Par une ſuite de l'amitié dont V. A. S. veut bien m'honorer & dont je me flate être à même de Lui

neceſſary, to order a prohibition to be publiſhed from his Majeſty, the King of Sweden; as, without being of the leaſt utility, it might prove unhappy to numbers of families, whoſe zeal and fidelity to their maſter, might induce them to ruſh on to their deſtruction.

Though the name of Elliot be fully ſufficient to me in every reſpect; I ſhall nevertheleſs ſee with pleaſure, Mr. de Borcke's ſignature added to the treaty, of which I beg you to aſſure him.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Elliot's Letter from Gothenburg, Oct. 16, 1788.**

I ſhall have the honour this evening to ſend your Serene Highneſs, the King of Sweden's previous ſignature, to the projected new armiſtice. To-morrow, Baron de Borcke and I, will jointly explain to your Serene Highneſs, the modifications we propoſe to the fifth and ſeventh articles. In the mean time, orders ſhall be forthwith iſſued to every poſt, to commit no act of hoſtility whatever. But, as it will take up forty-eight hours, at leaſt, before they can reach the fartheſt poſts, I think your Serene Highneſs ought, in the mean time, to give notice to the commanders of the remoteſt poſts, to be on their guard againſt every ſurpriſe. I am, &c.

P. S. In conſequence of that friendſhip, with which your Serene Highneſs pleaſes to honour me,

* Written in Engliſh.

Lui donner des preuves eſſentielles, j'envoye à V. A. S. ci-joint l'extrait d'une depêche que j'ai reçue ce ſoir par eſtaffete de Berlin, en date du 10. d'Octobre. Oſerois-je, Mgr. la ſupplier de bien reflechir avant demain ſur les moyens les plus propres à rendre la bonne intelligence entre des cours, qui deſirent non ſeulement d'être amis, mais même les alliés les plus intimes.

Mon eſtaffete ayant devancé les inſtructions de Mr. le Baron de Borcke, toute propoſition que V. A. S. pourra Elle même faire pour en devancer l'execution, tendra ſurément à favoriſer le grand projet qui promet l'avenir le plus heureux à tous les Souverains qui y prendront part.

Si je ne me trompe, ce Miniſtre fera par maniere de converſation une ouverture tendante à former une convention pour aſſurer les quartiers d'hyver, par laquelle les apparence. pourront être ſauvées. Dans un moment auſſi critique je compte ſur la confiance illimitée de V. A. S. & ſurtout qu'Elle rende juſtice à la vérité parfaite de ce que j'ai ſi ſouvent dit à Copenhague, & que perſonne ne vouloit croire. Enfin après avoir-été dechiré par mes ennemis, ma récompenſe ſera grande, ſi le Prince-Royal Lui-même me rend juſtice & avoue, qu'en Lui témoignant l'attachement le plus réel, je n'ai pas déguiſé la vérité, mais que j'ai oſé la dire hautement au riſque d'avoir encouru ſon déplaiſir.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

and of which I flatter myſelf with being able to give you eſſential proofs, I ſend you herewith, an extract of a deſpatch I received this evening by an expreſs from Berlin, dated the tenth of October. May I preſume, Sir, to entreat your Highneſs, maturely to reflect, between this and to-morrow, on the propereſt means of re-eſtabliſhing a good underſtanding between Courts, which not only wiſh to be friends, but moſt intimate allies?

My expreſs having preceded the inſtructions of Baron Borcke, any propoſal your Serene Highneſs may offer, to accelerate their execution, will certainly tend to favour the grand project, which promiſes the happieſt futurity to all the Sovereigns partaking of it.

If I am not miſtaken, that Miniſter will, by way of converſation, make you an overture, tending to form a convention for ſecuring winter quarters, which may ſave appearances. In ſo critical a juncture, I rely upon an unlimited confidence from your Serene Highneſs; and, above all, that you will do juſtice to the real truth of what I ſo often ſaid at Copenhagen, and which nobody would believe. In ſhort, after having been torn to pieces by my enemies, my reward will be great, if the Prince-Royal himſelf does me but the juſtice to avow, that while ſhowing him my real attachment, I never diſguiſed the truth; but dared to declare it openly, even at the riſque of incurring his diſpleaſure.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Copie d'une lettre jointe à la précédente de Berlin 10. *Octobre* 1788.

As it is poſſible, this eſtaffette may arrive ſooner than the chaſſeur du corps, whom his Pruſſian Majeſty will deſpatch *himſelf* from Potſdam this evening, I take the opportunity of informing you, that the extraordinary meſſenger, I have juſt mentioned, is to carry a very ſerious declaration of the Court of Denmark, to inſiſt, that the troops ſhould be inſtantly withdrawn from Sweden, an armiſtice fixed, and the mediation of Great-Britain, Pruſſia, and Holland accepted, or that a ſtrong corps of troops will immediately enter Holſtein, having already received marching orders. I am juſt deſpatching a meſſenger to England, in order to fix a ſpecifick concert agreeable to the plan already eſtabliſhed. But I ſuppoſe, there can be no doubt of Prince Charles of Heſſe retiring from Sweden, and I need ſcarcely tell you, that the chief *blame* of this is laid to his charge, &c.

N. B. Ajouté de la main de Mr. Elliot.

V. A. S. peut compter que je détruirai *radicalement* tous les préjugés repandus par ſes ennemis, & que je ſaurai rendre juſtice à ſes vertus.

Copy of a Letter, annexed to the above, dated Berlin, Oct. 10, 1788.

As it is poſſible, this eſtaffette may arrive ſooner than the chaſſeur du corps, whom his Pruſſian Majeſty will deſpatch *Himſelf* from Potſdam this evening; I take the opportunity of informing you, that the extraordinary meſſenger I have juſt mentioned, is to carry a very ſerious declaration of the court of Denmark, to inſiſt, that the troops ſhould be inſtantly withdrawn from Sweden, an armiſtice fixed, and the mediation of Great-Britain, Pruſſia and Holland accepted; or, that a ſtrong corps of troops will immediately enter Holſtein, having already received marching orders. I am juſt deſpatching a meſſenger to England, in order to fix a ſpecifick concert, agreeble to the plan already eſtabliſhed. But I ſuppoſe, there can be no doubt of Prince Charles of Heſſe retiring from Sweden; and I need ſcarcely tell you, that the chief *blame* of this is laid to his charge, &c.

N. B. Added in Mr. Elliot's own hand.

Your Serene Highneſs may depend on my *radically* deſtroying all the prejudices ſpread by your enemies, and doing juſtice to your virtues.

No. XIV.

Deux lettres de Mr. Elliot, également du 16. Octobre, mais envoyées plus tard que les précédentes.

A.

LE Roi ayant ſigné, je ne perds pas un inſtant de le Lui faire ſavoir, & d'envoyer à V. A. S. l'incluſe. J'aurai l'honneur de Lui préſenter mes hommages demain. Je, &c.

B.

Je ſuis certainement dans le cas de réclamer les canons ſi V. A. S. l'exige. J'aurai l'honneur d'en entretenir demain V. A. de bouche.
J'ai l'honneur &c.

No. XV.

Convention de trêve & de ceſſation d'hoſtilités entre S. M. le Roi de Suede & les troupes ſous les ordres de S. A. S. le Prince Charles de Heſſe.

Art. I.

La convention du 9. Octobre dernier ſervira de baſe à la préſente convention.

Art.

No. XIV.

Two letters from Mr. Elliot, alſo of the ſixteenth of October, but ſent off later than the preceding.

A.

The king having ſigned, I loſe not a moment to let your Highneſs know it, and to ſend you the encloſed. To morrow I ſhall have to preſent you my reſpects. I am, &c.

B

I am certainly authoriſed to reclaim the ordnance, if your Serene Highneſs inſiſts upon it. I ſhall have the honour perſonally to converſe with your Highneſs on this ſubject to morrow. I have the honour, &c

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No. XV.

Convention of a truce and ceſſation of hoſtilities between his Majeſty the King of Sweden, and the troops under the command of his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles of Heſſe.

ARTICLE I.

The convention of the 9th of October laſt, ſhall be the baſis of the preſent.

ART. II.

La préſente convention s'étendra auſſi par mer.

ART. III.

Il eſt convenu, que la préſente trêve & ceſſation d'hoſtilités entre le Roi de Suede & les troupes ſous le Veld-maréchal Prince Charles de Heſſe, durera quatre ſemaines, ſçavoir, depuis jeudi 16. Octobre à minuit, jusqu'au jeudi 13. Novembre prochain à minuit.

ART. IV.

Pour mieux expliquer l'article 5. de la convention du 9. Octobre, le Prince de Heſſe continuera de jouir du diſtrict déja occupé par les troupes ſous ſon commandement, et où il ne ſe trouve actuellement aucun poſte Suédois. Le Glaſsfiol en ſera la limite, depuis la frontiere de la Norvege jusqu'à ſon debouché dans le Lac Veneren.

ART. V.

Comme une ſuite de la trêve étendue par mer, le Prince de Heſſe s'engage à ne point ſe ſervir de la navigation par Elffiol & Gôtha-elf, ni pour munitions de guerre, ni autrement. Une reciprocité exacte pour tout ce qui eſt munition de guerre ſera obſervée à cet égard de la part du Roi; La parfaite liberté de navigation ſur le Gôtha-elf & Elffiol étant reſervée pour tous les ſujets de

S. M.

Article II.

The preſent convention ſhall alſo extend to the ſea.

Article III.

It is agreed upon, that this truce and ceſſation of hoſtilities, between the King of Sweden and the troops under the Field-Marſhal-General Prince Charles of Heſſe, ſhall laſt four weeks, *viz.* from Thurſday the 16th of October at midnight, till Thurſday the 13th of November at midnight.

Article IV.

For the better explanation of the fifth article of the convention of the 9th of October; the Prince of Heſſe ſhall continue to enjoy the diſtrict already occupied by the troops under his command, and where there is at preſent no Swediſh poſt to be found. The river Glaſsfiol ſhall be its boundary, from the frontiers of Norway, to its diſemboguement in the Wenner Lake.

Article V.

In conſequence of the truce extending to the ſea, the Prince of Heſſe engages himſelf not to make uſe of the navigation of the Elffiol and Gôtha-Elf; either for the ſake of ammunition, or otherwiſe. An exact reciprocity ſhall be obſerved by the King of Sweden, in regard to whatever belongs to warlike ſtores and ammunition: an entire liberty of navigation on the Gôtha-Elf and

S. M. le Roi de Suede, tant ceux qui habitent le pays où les troupes étrangeres ſe trouvent, que pour les autres habitans des provinces qui ſont dans l'uſage de commercer par ce fleuve.

ART. VI.

L'iſle de Hiſingen étant déja reputée neutre, elle ne ſera ſujette à aucune levée de contribution en argent ou en fourage, par les troupes ſous les ordres du Prince de Heſſe.

ART. VII.

La trêve par mer & par terre étant ainſi convenue, le Prince de Heſſe s'engage comme une ſuite neceſſaire de cette convention, de laiſſer les habitants jouir librement de la pêche du hareng, & de ne point les troubler, ni leur cauſer aucuns frais ni inquiétude dans cette partie de leur oeconnomie, tant que durera la trêve.

ART. VIII.

La préſente convention conclue, on depechera ſur le champ en toute diligence les couriers aux commandants des troupes par mer & par terre, avec ordre d'obſerver avec exactitude tous les articles du préſent armiſtice.

ART. IX.

Les articles de cet armiſtice ayant été dreſſés par l'entremiſe de l'Envoyé-extraordinaire & Miniſtre

and Elffiol being reſerved to all the ſubjects of his Swediſh majeſty; both to thoſe who inhabit the countries beſet with foreign troops, and to all other inhabitants of the provinces, who are uſed to trade on that river.

ARTICLE VI.

The iſland of Hiſingen being already conſidered as neutral, ſhall be ſubject to no contribution in money or forage, by the troops under the prince of Heſſe's command.

ARTICLE VII.

A truce by land and ſea being thus agreed upon, the Prince of Heſſe obliges himſelf, as a neceſſary ſequel to this Convention, to ſuffer the inhabitants freely to enjoy their herring fiſheries, and neither to diſturb, nor cauſe them any expenſe or uneaſineſs, in this branch of their œconomy, during the continuance of the truce.

ARTICLE VIII.

The preſent convention conſidered, all diligence ſhall be uſed in immediately deſpatching couriers to the ſeveral commanders of the troops by ſea and land, with orders ſtrictly to obſerve all the articles of the preſent armiſtice.

ARTICLE IX.

The articles of this truce having been ſettled by the intervention of Mr. Elliot, his Britannick

niſtre-plenipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique à la cour de Dannemarc, Mr. Elliot, tout diſcuſſion qui pourra ſurvenir ſur l'obſervation de cette convention, ſera confiée à l'arbitrage de la cour de la Grande-Bretagne.

ART. X.

Le Prince Charles de Heſſe aura un paſſage libre par la Suede pour ſes couriers, ſavoir, de l'armée qu'il commande, par Helſinbourg, à Copenhague.

Vû les ſentiments pacifiques connus de S. M. l'Impératrice de Ruſſie, à la diſpoſition de laquelle le corps de troupes que j'ai honneur de commander eſt cedé, & de ſon amitié également connue pour les cours de Londres & de Berlin, qui ont offert leur mediation pour le rétabliſſement de la tranquillité de nord, j'accepte toute cette convention dans l'eſpérance certaine, quelle ſervira d'acheminement à la paix à laquelle on pourra travailler dans l'intervalle avec d'autant plus de ſuccès. Je promets d'obſerver & de faire obſerver à toutes les troupes de terre & de mer ſous mes ordres ſon contenu avec toute la bonne foi imaginable.

Au quartier général à Bahus ce 18 Oct. 1788.

CHARLES P. DE HESSE.

Majeſty's Envoy-extraordinary and Miniſtér-plenipotentiary at the Daniſh court, all debates that may ariſe, relative to the obſervance of this convention, ſhall be entruſted to the arbitration of the court of Great-Britain.

ARTICLE X.

Prince Charles of Heſſe ſhall have a free paſſage through Sweden for his couriers, from the army he commands over Helſingburg to Copenhagen.

Conſidering the known pacifick ſentiments of her majeſty, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to whoſe diſpoſal the corps of troops have been ceded, which I have the honour to command; and her equally known regard for the courts of London and Berlin, which have offered their mediation for reſtoring the peace and tranquillity in the north; I accept the whole of this convention, in the full aſſurance that it will be the means of leading to a peace, on which we may labour in the interval, with the greater ſucceſs. I promiſe to obſerve, and to ſee with all imaginable good faith, its whole contents obſerved by all the troops under my orders, by ſea and land.

From my head-quarters at Bahus, Oct. 18, 1788.

CHARLES P. OF HESSE.

No. XVI.

Précis de la Déclaration faite à Copenhague par Mr. le Comte de Rohde, au nom de S. M. le Roi de Pruſſe, au Comte de Bernſtorff: mais il eſt à remarquer, qu'elle a été faite verbalement & que le Miniſtre n'a pas été autoriſé d'en donner copie.

J'ai été ſurpris lorſque j'ai appris, qu'un corps de 12 mille Danois eſt entré de la Norvege en Suede, & qu'il menaçoit l'importante ville de Gothenbourg, le principal ſiege du commerce de la Suede. Vous vous rendrés donc inceſſament chés le Comte de Bernſtorff, & vous lui declarerés de ma part, que j'avois toute l'amitié poſſible pour S. M. le Roi, le Prince-Royal & pour toute la maiſon Royale de Dannemarc, & que je ſouhaitois de vivre conſtamment avec elle dans la plus parfaite union ; mais que je ne pouvois pas voir avec indifference, qu'on prenne des méſures, qui meneroient directement à écraſer le Roi de Suede, à changer la préſente forme du gouvernement de ce Royaume & à bouleverſer par ſes ſuites tout l'équilibre entre les puiſſances du Nord ; que telle étoit la demarche que le Dannemarc venoit de faire en attaquant hoſtilement la Suede dans un tems, où ſes principales forces étoient éloignées, que par celà elle outrepaſſoit de beaucoup la qualité d'une partie auxiliaire, que c'étoit d'ailleurs manquer aux égards qui étoient dûs à moi & à toutes les autres puiſſances qui avoient offert leur mediation aux puiſſances belligerantes, qu'il me ſembloit donc,

No. XVI.

Subſtance of the Declaration made at Copenhagen by Count de Rohde to Count Bernſdorf, in the name of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia: by which it is to be obſerved, that it was made verbally, and the Miniſter not authoriſed to deliver a copy.

I was ſurpriſed when I heard that a corps of twelve thouſand Danes had entered Sweden from Norway, and threatened the important city of Gothenburg, the principal ſeat of commerce in Sweden. You will, therefore, inſtantly wait on Count Bernſdorf, and declare to him, in my name, That I have every poſſible regard for his Majeſty the King, the Prince-Royal, and all the Royal Houſe of Denmark, with whom I wiſh conſtantly to live in the moſt perfect union; but that I cannot ſee with indifference meaſures taken, tending directly to cruſh the King of Sweden, to change the preſent form of government in that kingdom, and to overthrow, by its conſequences, the whole equilibrium between the Northern Powers: That ſuch being the ſtep now taken by Denmark, by attacking Sweden in an hoſtile manner, at a time when its principal forces are at a diſtance, by which it greatly exceeded the bounds and quality of an auxiliary party; thereby forgetting the regard due to me and all the other Powers, who have offered their mediation to the belligerent Powers: That it therefore appeared to me, that

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donc, que la cour de Dannemarc ne pouvoit pas être engagée dans la demarche hoſtile contre la Suede, que par une ſorte de ſurpriſe & par des reſſorts ſurément contraires à ſes veritables interêts & à ceux de ſes voiſins, que je priois par conſéquent très inſtamment S. M. Danoiſe de donner des ordres prompts & précis, pour que ces troupes évacuent ſans delai le territoire de la Suede & qu'on établiſſe un armiſtice du moins entre le Dannemarc & la Suede, ſurtout du côté de la Norvege, à fin que les puiſſances mediatrices ayent le tems de moyenner une paix entre les puiſſances belligerantes ; mais que ſi la cour de Dannemarc ne vouloit pas écouter mes répréſentations, je ne pouvois pas me diſpenſer de faire entrer dans le Holſtein un corps de troupes, qui avoit déja réçu ordre de ſe tenir prêt à agir & à marcher vers ce païs là, que je m'y voyois obligé par les interêts majeurs de mon état, de tout le Nord & de la cour de Dannemarc même. Vous prierés le Comte de Bernſtorff, de faire enſorte, que cette declaration ſoit acceptée & executée, & que je reçoive une reponſe auſſi prompte que poſſible. Vous pourrés lire cette declaration pluſieurs fois au Comte de Bernſtorff, & vous lui ferés entendre, que le Roi d'Angleterre eſt parfaitement de concert avec moi, & que les troupes Hanovriennes ſe joindront aux miennes pour occuper le Holſtein & le Sleſvic.

the Court of Denmark could not have been engaged in ſuch an hoſtile proceeding againſt Sweden, otherwiſe than by a kind of ſurpriſe, and through ſome impulſe, aſſuredly inconſiſtent with its own true intereſts and thoſe of its neighbours: That I, conſequently, moſt inſtantly beſeeched his Daniſh Majeſty, to give his ſpeedy and preciſe orders for the immediate evacuation of the Swediſh territories by his army, and to eſtabliſh an armiſtice, at leaſt between Denmark and Sweden, particularly on the Norway ſide, that the mediating Powers may have time to effect a peace between thoſe at war: but that, in caſe Denmark ſhould not liſten to my remonſtrances, I cannot forbear ordering the march of a body of troops into Holſtein, which has already received the neceſſary inſtructions to hold itſelf in readineſs for marching and acting in that country; to which I ſaw myſelf obliged by the ſuperiour intereſts of my own ſtates, of all the North, and even of Denmark itſelf. You will entreat Count Bernſdorf to manage ſo, that this declaration be accepted and executed, and to let me have an anſwer as ſpeedily as poſſible. You may read this declaration to Count Bernſdorf repeatedly, and give him to underſtand, that the King of England acts in perfect concert with me; and that the Hanoverian troops will join mine, to take poſſeſſion of Holſtein and Sleſwick.

No. XVII.

Lettre de Mr. Elliot, de Gothenbourg de 18. *Octobre.*

Je m'empreſſe d'envoyer cette lettre à V. A. S. pour Lui donner mot à mot les nouvelles d'une circonſtance, dont on vient de me faire part, & qui pourra donner lieu à des diſcuſſions infiniment deſagréables, ſi la providence n'en ait prévenu l'execution.

Mr. d'Armfeldt écrit au Roi, qu'il compte faire une attaque à Amal ou dans le voiſinage, le moment que le premier armiſtice ſera expiré. La lettre de Mr. d'Armfeldt eſt datée la 16. à 8 heures du ſoir, l'heure même que le ſecond armiſtice étoit ſigné à Gothenbourg. On a ſur le champ dépéché un courier à Mr. d'Armfeldt, pour lui faire part de cette ſignature; mais comme il faut au moins 24. heures, ou peutêtre trente, pour qu'un courier arrive à Carlſtadt, il eſt poſſible qu'il ait profité de cet intervalle pour riſquer ſon coup. D'ailleurs le Roi m'a renouvellé les plus fortes proteſtations de ſa déciſion de faire reſpecter l'armiſtice dans tous ſes points, & les ordres les plus ſeveres ont été donnés pour cet effet.

Je dois auſſi remarquer, que Mr. d'Armfeldt ayant reçu un renfort très conſidérable, avoit fait occuper pluſieurs poſtes à l'occident du Giasfiol, qui doivent certainement être retirés par les articles de l'armiſtice: mais en attendant je ſerois bien heureux, s'il étoit poſſible que V. A. S. puiſſe ſe borner à occuper les pays où les troupes ſe trouvent

No. XVII.

Letter from Mr. Elliot. Gothenburg, October 18, 1788.

I haſten to ſend your Serene Highneſs this letter, to impart, word for word, the news of a circumſtance I juſt now have been made acquainted with, and which muſt have occaſioned endleſs diſputes, had not Providence prevented their execution.

M. d'Armfeldt has written to the King, That he means to form an attack at Amal, or in the neighbourhood, the moment the firſt armiſtice ſhall be expired. His letter is dated the 16th, at eight in the evening, the very hour the ſecond truce was ſigned at Gothenburg. A courier was immediately ſent off to M. d'Armfeldt, to inform him of this ſignature; but as at leaſt twenty-four, and perhaps thirty, hours are required to give a meſſenger time to reach Carlſtadt, it is poſſible he may have availed himſelf of this interval to riſque his blow. As to the reſt, the King has renewed me his moſt ſolemn proteſtations, that he is firmly reſolved to ſee the armiſtice duely reſpected in all points, and the moſt ſtrict orders have been given to this effect.

I muſt further obſerve, that M. d'Armfeldt, having received a conſiderable reinforcement, has taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral poſts weſt of Giasfiol river, which ought certainly to be removed in conformity to the articles of the truce. But I ſhall be very happy if, in the mean time, your Serene Highneſs could poſſibly confine yourſelf to the

vent *déja*, puiſque les payſans ſont armés dans tous les cantons, où elles n'ont pas encore percé.

J'ai l'honneur d'être &c.

No. XVIII.

Lettre de S. M. Suédoiſe au Prince de Heſſe, de Gothenbourg le 24. Oct. 1788.

Mr. mon couſin & beau-frere. Je Vous envoye le Baron de Wrede, mon öfver-adjutant, pour Vous remettre la piece ci-jointe. Je ſouhaite que votre prudence & votre modération vous faſſe prévenir les malheurs que je prévois, & que je crains de n'être pas bientôt le maitre d'empêcher. Sur ce je prie Dieu qu'il vous ait, Monſieur mon couſin & beau-frere, dans ſa ſainte & digne garde, étant

Votre très affectionné couſin & beau-frere

GUSTAVE.

No. XIX.

Déclaration remiſe par Mr. de Wrede, en date de Gothenbourg le 24. Oct.

Si le Roi, pour épargner l'effuſion de ſang, & pour favoriſer la négociation, que les puiſſances médiatrices comptoient d'ouvrir, a donné les mains à la prolongation de la trêve qu'on ſembloit deſirer,

occupying thoſe parts only which your troops already poſſeſs, as the peaſants are armed in all the cantons where they have not as yet penetrated. I have the honour to be, &c.

No. XVIII.

Letter from his Swediſh Majeſty to the Prince of Heſſe. Gothenburg, Oct. 24, 1788.

My dear Couſin and Brother-in-law,

I ſend you Baron de Wrede, my firſt Adjutant, to deliver you the encloſed. I wiſh your prudence and moderation may move you to prevent the misfortunes I foreſee, and which I am afraid I may ſoon not have in my power to hinder. I pray God to keep you, Sir, my Couſin and Brother-in-law, under his holy and worthy protection, being

Your affectionate Couſin and Brother-in-law,

GUSTAVE.

No. XIX.

Declaration delivered by M. de Wrede; dated Gothenburg, Oct. 24th.

When the King, willing to ſpare an effuſion of blood, and ready to promote a negociation which the Mediating Powers propoſed to open, gave his conſent to a prolongation of the truce that ſeemed to be wiſhed for, his Majeſty never believed that

S. M. n'a jamais cru, que le tems de la ſuſpenſion d'armes pût être employé par les ennemis à accabler ſes ſujets du poids des impôts & des livraiſons de foin, de fourage, & de comeſtibles pour le compte de l'armée ennemie, qui rendroient ce moment d'armiſtice plus funeſte pour les provinces envahies, que ne le ſeroit la continuation même des hoſtilités, qui en rendant ces provinces le théatre de la guerre, laiſſoit du moins le moyen au Roi, de protéger par le ſuccès de ſes armes ſes ſujets opprimés, en leur permettant en même tems à eux-mêmes, de défendre leur bien & leur foyers, comme ils en ont été autoriſés par la publication du Roi, datée de Carlſtadt le 29. Sept. dernier. Huit jours ſont preſque paſſés dans cette ſécurité, & les réprésentations faites au nom du Roi d'Angleterre, & la déclaration du Roi de Pruſſe, les mouvemens rétrogrades de l'armée ennemie, qui paroiſſoient une ſuite de l'impreſſion qu'avoient fait les démarches de ces deux cours, faiſoient eſpérer au Roi, que ſes états ſeroient bientôt délivrés des troupes, qui y étoient entré ſi injuſtement.

Le Roi tâchoit de tranquilliſer les eſprits dans cette douce eſpérance, lorſque les plaintes nombreuſes & réitérées des peuples du Dahl, & des provinces de Bahus & d'Elfsbourg, ont forcé S. M. à rompre le ſilence, pour reclamer les principes, qui avoient engagé S. M. à ſigner la prolongation de la trêve. Les diverſes exactions, les violences commiſes ſur les habitans, les livraiſons forcées & exorbitantes, qui vont à l'approche de l'hyver

the time of a ſuſpenſion of arms could be employed by his enemies in oppreſſing his ſubjects with the weight of impoſts, and contributions in hay, forage, and victuals, for the account of an inimical army; by which the period of an armiſtice would be rendered more fatal to the invaded provinces than even a continuation of hoſtilities, which making thoſe provinces the theatre of the war, left at leaſt the means to the King of protecting his oppreſſed ſubjects by the ſucceſs of his arms, and of permitting them at the ſame time to defend themſelves, their lives and property, as authoriſed thereto by the King's proclamation, dated at Carlſtadt Sept. 29th laſt.

In this ſecurity eight days are almoſt elapſed; during which the remonſtrances made in the name of the King of England, and the declaration of the King of Pruſſia, with the retrograde motions of the enemy's army, ſeemingly owing to the impreſſions made by the ſteps of thoſe two Courts, gave the King room to hope his ſtates would ſoon be freed from the troops which have ſo unjuſtly invaded them.

In this agreeable expectation, the King has endeavoured to quiet their minds, when numerous and repeated complaints, made by the inhabitants of Dahl, and the provinces of Bahus and Elfſburg, have forced his Majeſty to be no longer ſilent, but to reclaim thoſe principles which have engaged his Majeſty to ſign a prolongation of the truce. The various extortions, the violences committed againſt the inhabitants, and the exorbitant forced

l'hyver laiſſer ces malheureux peuples ſans aucune poſſibilité de ſubſiſter, ſont autant de moyens, dont les ennemis ſe ſervent pour détruire ces provinces, que leur injuſte invaſion a déja aſſez accablé.

Le Roi a été ſurtout ſurpris, que le Prince de Heſſe vouloit expliquer la convention ſignée le 16 Octobre, & en tirer le ſens, qu'il Lui étoit laiſſé le pouvoir, de prendre des contributions des provinces où il ſe trouve, pendant la trêve. Le Roi eſt d'autant plus étonné d'une pareille interprétation, que le Prince de Heſſe ne peut ignorer, que le Roi eſt le Souverain d'un peuple libre, qui peut ſeul s'impoſer des taxes, & que S. M. n'a pu abandonner au Prince de Heſſe des droits, qu'Elle ne poſſede pas Elle-même.

L'article ſix de la convention du 16. Octobre ne peut même par analogie être expliqué dans ce ſens en faveur du Prince de Heſſe, puiſqu'il eſt clair, que les ſtipulations qui y ſont enoncées, tendent à prévenir toutes eſcarmouches & querelles ſur une Iſle reputée neutre, mais où les deux parties ſe ſont reſervé de conſerver des poſtes.

Le Roi déclare donc, pour éviter toute conteſtation ulterieure, que S. M. regardera la trêve comme rompue, ſi le Prince Charles de Heſſe ou ceux qui ſont ſous ſes ordres, forcent les peuples à leur fournir des livraiſons, qui affameront le pays, & ſi l'on ne paye argent comptant, & la veritable valeur des effets qu'on reçoit, & non au-deſſous ou d'une valeur imaginaire, tout ce que le pays fournit, à quoi le Prince de Heſſe s'eſt

Lui-

ſupplies, which, in the approaching winter, will leave theſe unhappy people deſtitute of all poſſible ſubſiſtence, are ſo many meaſures taken by his enemies to deſtroy thoſe provinces, which their unjuſt invaſion has already ſufficiently oppreſſed.

What moſt ſurpriſed the King was the Prince of Heſſe's wanting to explain away the convention ſigned the 16th of October, and give it a meaning which would empower him to raiſe contributions in the provinces in which he reſides, during the armiſtice. The King is the more aſtoniſhed at ſuch an interpretation, as the Prince of Heſſe cannot be ignorant that the King is the Sovereign of a free people, which alone has the right to impoſe taxes on itſelf, and that his Majeſty could never yield to the Prince of Heſſe privileges he does not himſelf poſſeſs.

The ſixth article of the convention, ſigned October the 16th, cannot, by any analogy, be explained in this ſenſe in favour of the Prince of Heſſe; it being evident, that the ſtipulations mentioned in it tend to prevent all ſkirmiſhes and quarrels on an iſland looked upon as neutral, but in which both parties have reſerved to themſelves the liberty of keeping poſts.

The King, therefore, to avoid all further conteſts, declares, That his Majeſty will conſider the truce as broken, if Prince Charles of Heſſe, or thoſe under his command, force the people to furniſh them with proviſions which ſhall famiſh the country; and if every thing the country furniſhes be not paid for in ready money, according to the

real

Lui-même obligé par la publication qu'il a diſtribuée à ſon entrée en Suede ; & S. M. déclare, qu'Elle ne ſouffrira pas, que l'on impoſe aucune contribution quelconque, ſous quel nom ou pretexte que ce ſoit ; qu'Elle n'y a jamais conſenti, & que même S. M. ne s'eſt pas crue dans la poſſibilitè d'y conſentir.

S. M. ſe doit à ſoi-même & à ſa propre gloire, & ſurtout au bien de ſes peuples, de les protéger : c'eſt le premier devoir des Rois, & lorſque S. M. ne peut ignorer, que des puiſſances amies exigent la ſortie des troupes ennemies ; lorſqu'on l'a ſignifié en termes clairs & précis au P. de Heſſe, S. M. croiroit de commettre un crime envers ſes ſujets, de les abandonner plus longtems à l'oppreſſion de leurs ennemis, ſans venir à leurs ſecours, & S. M. attend une prompte & catégorique réponſe. Le Roi eſpere, qu'elle ſera conforme au ſentiment qui Lui fit ſigner le trêve : mais ſi elle n'eſt pas ſatisfaiſante, S. M. ſera forcée à prendre les meſures vigoureuſes qu'Elle a en main, pour la protection de ſes ſujets & pour la ſatisfaction de ſes peuples.

real value of the articles received, and not leſs, or at an imaginary valuation; the Prince of Heſſe having obliged himſelf to it, by his proclamation diſtributed on his entry into Sweden. His Majeſty further declares, That he will not ſuffer any contribution, under any name or pretenſe whatſoever, to be impoſed; that he never has conſented to it, nor ever thought himſelf empowered to conſent to it.

His Majeſty owes to himſelf, to his own glory, and principally to the welfare of his people, the obligation of protecting them: it is the firſt duty of every King; and as his Majeſty cannot be uninformed that the Friendly Powers require the evacuation of the enemy's troops, as has been ſignified to the Prince of Heſſe in clear and expreſs terms, his Majeſty would think that he acted criminally towards his ſubjects, were he to abandon them any longer to the oppreſſion of their enemies without flying to their aid. His Majeſty expects, therefore, a ſpeedy and categorical anſwer. The King hopes it will be agreeable to the ſentiments which have induced him to ſign the truce: but, if not ſatisfactory, his Majeſty will be forced to take the moſt vigorous meaſures in his power to defend his ſubjects, and procure ſatisfaction to his people.

No. XX.

Lettre du Prince de Heſſe à S. M. Suédoiſe en date d'Uddewalla 26. Oct.

Rien ne pouvoit me cauſer une joie plus vive, que de me voir honoré d'une lettre de main propre de V. M. dans ces momens de troubles, qui touchent à leur fin par la médiation des cours de Londres & de Berlin. Mais ma douleur a été proportionnée à ma ſurpriſe de ce qu'on a oſé ſurprendre la religion de V. M., & Lui faire des faux rapports ſur les exactions, qu'on prétend avoir été commiſes par les troupes que j'ai l'honneur de commander, tandis que chacun peut voir, qu'il n'y a pas eu une maiſon pillée, un jardin devaſté, une palliſade même ruinée dans les provinces qu'elles occupent. Nous n'avons fait livrer de fourages que ſur payement au commencement, & puis ſur des reçus. J'oſe me flatter, que jamais armée n'a tenu une diſcipline auſſi exacte. Je ne puis répondre de quelques maraudeurs, traineurs ou valets de bât, qui auront fouragé, ou fait quelques deſordres: mais ce que j'oſe aſſurer très reſpectueuſement à V. M., c'eſt que toutes les plaintes ont été écoutées, & autant que poſſible reparées, & que là, où il manquoit des preuves, S. A. R. Mgr. le Prince-Royal a daigné conſoler les plaignans, en leur reſtituant tout ce à quoi ils taxoient eux-mêmes leur perte.

Je

No. XX.

The Prince of Heſſe's Letter to the King of Sweden, dated Uddewalla, October 26th.

Nothing could give me a more ſenſible pleaſure than to ſee myſelf honoured with a letter, in your Majeſty's own hand-writing, in theſe troubleſome moments, now near their termination by the mediation of the Courts of London and Berlin. But my ſorrow has been equal to my aſtoniſhment at ſome perſon's having dared to impoſe on your Majeſty's faith by falſe reports of extortions, pretended to have been made by the troops I have the honour to command; when every one may ſee that there never has been a ſingle houſe pillaged, a garden laid waſte, nor even a palliſade ruined, in the provinces they occupy. No forage has been delivered to us but what was at firſt paid for in ready money, and afterwards by receipts. I dare flatter myſelf, no army ever obſerved ſo ſtrict a diſcipline. I cannot anſwer for ſome marauders, ſtragglers, and pack-ſervants, having foraged, or committed ſome diſorders: but what I preſume moſt reſpectfully to aſſure your Majeſty is, that every complaint has been heard, and redreſſed as much as poſſible; and that, even where there were no proofs, his Royal Highneſs the Crown-Prince has condeſcended to ſatisfy the complainants, by reſtitution to the full amount of their ſelf-eſtimated loſſes.

For

Je ne me permettrai au reſte jamais de répondre à la piece ouverte, que Mr. le Baron de Wrede m'a remis avec la lettre de V. M. Je me tiendrai à l'article 9. du traité d'armiſtice, ſelon lequel je dois remettre à l'arbitrage de la cour de la Grande-Bretagne, ſous la garantie de laquelle il a été conclu, les diſcuſſions qui pourroient ſurvenir ſur l'obſervation de cette convention.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

No. XXI.

Lettre à Mr. Elliot, daté Uddewalla 25. Oct. 1788.

Je Vous adreſſe la ci-jointe de S. M. Suédoiſe & ma réponſe, me remettant de tout à l'arbitrage de la cour de Londres ſelon l'art. 9. du traité d'armiſtice. Ayant reçu un courier de Copenhague aujourd'hui, je me fais un plaiſir de Vous dire, que je compte retirer dans l'intervalle que le traité d'armiſtice dure, toutes les troupes, que j'ai l'honneur de commander, des états de S. M. Suédoiſe, & prendre mes quartiers d' hyver en Norvege. Je Vous prie de faire cette même déclaration de ma part à Mr. de Borcke avec mes complimens.

J'oſe eſpérer, que l'on ne penſera pas ſerieuſement à enfreindre l'armiſtice du côté de S. M. Suédoiſe. Je déclare, que je ne ſerai dans aucun cas l'aggreſſeur, & que rien ne pourra me determiner,

For the reſt, I ſhall never permit myſelf to anſwer the open declaration, delivered me by Baron Wrede, with your Majeſty's letter: I ſhall abide by the ninth article of the armiſtice, by which I am obliged to refer to the arbitration of the Court of Great-Britain, as guarantee, all the diſputes that may occur, reſpecting the obſervation of that convention.

I have the honour to be, &c.

No. XXI.

Letter to Mr. Elliot, dated Uddewalla, Octob. 25th, 1788.

I addreſs to you the encloſed letter from his Swediſh Majeſty, with my anſwer; referring myſelf, in every particular, to the arbitrage of the Court of London, according to the ninth article of the armiſtice. Having this day received a courier from Copenhagen, it is with pleaſure I inform you, that I ſhall withdraw from the Swediſh territories all the troops I have the honour to command, within the time of the duration of the truce, and fix my winter-quarters in Norway. Pray make this ſame declaration, in my name, to Mr. de Borcke, with my compliments.

I hope they will not ſeriouſly think of breaking the truce, on the part of his Swediſh Majeſty. I declare I will in no caſe whatever be the aggreſſor; and nothing ſhall provoke me to reſent a per-

miner, ſurtout dans le moment où la paix eſt ſi prochaine, à reſſentir aucune injure perſonelle : mais ſi on attaque mes troupes, je repouſſerai avec l'aide de Dieu la violence ouverte de maniere, qu'on n'y réviendra pas de ſi tôt, & j'oſe me flatter, que Vous, Monſieur, ferez rapport à Votre cour, ainſi que Mr. de Borcke à la ſienne, de toute cette tranſaction.

Autant que je ſais, les troupes Suédoiſes conſervent encore leurs poſtes en Dahls & Wermelande, contre la teneur du traité d'armiſtice.

Je joins ici, Mr. un petit memoire ſur l'article des captures faites pendant la premiere trêve : il me paroit trop clair, pour pouvoir douter qu'il fera impreſſion ſur S. M. Suédoiſe, & j'oſe Vous prier, Monſieur, de preſſer la fin de cette affaire, où Votre nom eſt ſi fort compromis.

Je ſuis, &c.

Expoſé joint à la lettre précédente.

L'armiſtice conclu entre S. M. le Roi de Suede & S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe, énonce litéralement art. 2. que *les troupes Suédoiſes* ne commettront *aucune hoſtilité* contre les troupes Danoiſes, cédées comme auxiliaires à S. M. l'Impératrice de Ruſſie.

Perſonne ne voudra au moins conteſter, que les troupes de marine de S. M. le Roi de Suede ne ſoyent *troupes Suédoiſes*, tout de même que les garniſons de Marſtrand, de Gothenbourg & autres. Cependant ce ſont de ces troupes, qui durant l'armiſ-

perſonal injury, eſpecially at this moment, when peace is ſo nigh at hand. But, if my troops are attacked, I ſhall, with God's aid, repel an open violence in ſuch a manner, that they ſhall not ſo ſoon return to the charge again; and I flatter myſelf both you, Sir, and Mr. de Borcke, will each make report to his reſpective Court of this tranſaction.

As far as I can learn, the Swediſh troops ſtill keep their ſtations in Dahls and Wermeland, contrary to the tenour of the armiſtice.

I here ſubjoin a little memorial, relative to the article of the captures made during the firſt truce. It appears to me too evident, to doubt of its impreſſion on his Swediſh Majeſty. I dare be ſo bold as to beg you, Sir, to preſs the final concluſion of this affair, in which your name is ſo expreſsly mentioned. I am, &c.

Declaration added to the preceding Letter.

The armiſtice, concluded between his Majeſty the King of Sweden and his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe, declares, litterally, in the ſecond article, That *the Swediſh troops* ſhall commit *no manner of hoſtility* againſt the Daniſh troops ceded as auxiliaries to her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

I preſume no body will diſpute, at leaſt, that the marine forces of his Majeſty the King of Sweden are *Swediſh troops*, as well as his garriſons at Marſtrand, Gothenburg, and elſewhere: yet theſe were the troops which, during the armiſtice, have

l'armiſtice ont attaqué & enlevé de force des bâtimens appartenants aux ſuſdites troupes auxiliaires : donc les *troupes Suédoiſes* ont *commis* contre celles-ci *des hoſtilités*, & conſéquemment violé le traité d'armiſtice.

S. M. Suédoiſe ayant une fois donné Elle-même ſa parole royale, qu'il ne ſeroit point commis d'hoſtilités par ſes troupes pendant l'armiſtice, c'eût été manquer au reſpect dû à la bonne foi & à la délicateſſe de S. M., que de marquer la moindre défiance ſur les moyens qu'Elle jugeroit convenables d'employer pour remplir cet engagement ; & il n'appartenoit gueres à S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe, de rechercher ou déterminer, à qui & de quelle façon les ordres de S. M., mentionnées dans l'article 3. pour l'éxecution du traité d'armiſtice, qui engage ſes troupes en général, devoient être expédiés.

Ce qui eſt dit dans l'art. 4. de la convention, ſavoir, que les hoſtilités, qui pourroient arriver en vertu des ordres donnés avant le commencement de l'armiſtice, ne ſeroient point conſidérées comme une infraction, ne peut, ſans manquer à la ſincérité & bonne foi, baſes de tous les traités, être appliqué qu'à des cas, où l'éloignement des lieux rendroit impoſſible d'arrêter à tems l'execution de ces ordres, & de publier l'armiſtice.

Marſtrand, l'iſle d'Orouſt & le détroit où l'enlevement des batimens s'eſt commis, & qui d'ailleurs n'eſt pas même mer, mais partie de la province de Bahuſlehn, ſe trouvant preſque aux portes de Gothenbourg, on ne ſauroit diſconvenir, qu'on n'ait

attacked and carried off, by force, the veſſels belonging to the aforeſaid auxiliaries; the *Swediſh troops* have therefore actually *committed hoſtilities* againſt them, and conſequently violated the treaty for a truce.

His Swediſh Majeſty having once given his royal word that *no hoſtilities* ſhould be committed by his troops during the armiſtice, I ſhould have been wanting in the reſpect due to the good faith and delicacy of his Majeſty, to betray the leaſt diffidence in the means he thought proper to employ in fulfilling his engagements. It belonged not to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe to enquire, nor to determine, to whom, or in what manner, his Majeſty's orders, mentioned in the third article, ſhould be expedited for the execution of the armiſtice, which binds all his troops in general.

What is ſaid in the fourth article of the convention, viz. "that the hoſtilities which might happen in conſequence of orders given previous to "the truce, ſhould not be deemed an infraction," cannot, conſiſtently with good faith and ſincerity, the foundations of all treaties, be applied to caſes where the diſtance of place would make it impoſſible to ſtop in time the execution of thoſe orders, and to publiſh the armiſtice.

Marſtrand, the Iſle of Orouſt, and the Strait, where the ſeiſure of the barks and boats has been committed, and which, beſides, not being the ſea, is a part of the province of Bahuſlehn, and ſituated almoſt at the gates of Gothenburg, it cannot

n'ait eu juſqu'au 11. & 12. d'Octobre plus que le tems neceſſaire, pour annoncer dans ces endroits l'armiſtice conclu le 9. à minuit.

En réjettant cette explication ſi naturelle de l'art. 4. on admettroit, que p. e. un partiſan, & même tout détachement du corps auxiliaire, puiſſe encore à l'heure qu'il eſt, & même hors du diſtrict marqué par la convention, commettre des hoſtilités, attaquer & enlever des magaſins & convois Suédois, ſans enfreindre l'armiſtice, pourvûque les ordres lui ayent été donnés pour cet effet avant la concluſion de l'armiſtice.

Il paroit preſque ſuperflu d'ajouter encore à tout ceci, que ſi l'intention de S. M. Suédoiſe avoit été d'exempter les troupes de mer de ce qui a été arrêté dans la convention pour *ſes troupes en général*, ſa loyauté & ſa gloire ne Lui auroient d'autant moins permis, de laiſſer ignorer cette exception à S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe, qui celui-ci avoit d'abord fait mettre ſous les yeux de S. M. par la voye du miniſtre de S. M. Britannique les ordres donnés de ſa part au Contre-admiral Ahrenfeldt, de ne pas s'avancer avec la flotte, & d'arrêter pendant l'armiſtice toutes les hoſtilités par mer.

be diſputed that they had not more time than neceſſary, till the 11th and 12th of October, to announce in thoſe places the armiſtice concluded on the 9th at midnight.

By rejecting this natural explanation of the fourth article, one would admit, of courſe, that a partiſan, for inſtance, or even any detachment of the auxiliary corps, might, even at this hour, and beyond the diſtrict marked by the convention, commit hoſtilities, attack and carry off the Swediſh magazines and convoys, without infringing the armiſtice, provided orders had been given to that effect previous to the concluſion of the armiſtice.

It ſeems almoſt ſuperfluous to add ſtill further, that if it ever had been the intention of his Swediſh Majeſty to exempt his troops at ſea from what was ſtipulated by the convention, in regard to *all his troops in general*, his good faith and glory would have ſo much the leſs permitted him to conceal this exception from his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe, who had cauſed the orders he had deſpatched to Rear-admiral Ahrenfeldt not to advance with his fleet, and to ſtop all hoſtilities by ſea during the truce, to be immediately laid before his Swediſh Majeſty, by means of his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter.

No. XXII.

Lettre de Mr. Elliot, de Gothenbourg 24. Octob. 1788.

Les pieces incluſes prouveront à V. A. S. mon ignorance totale de la commiſſion ſinguliere de Mr. le Baron de Wrede, juſqu'à ce que le Roi jugea à propos de me faire part d'une démarche, qui eſt tout auſſi peu approuvée par le miniſtre de Pruſſe, que par moi.

V. A. daignera remarquer, que dans la lettre C. S. M. Suédoiſe avoue, que la déclaration envoyé par Mr. de Wrede n'eſt aucunement fondée ſur des faits réels, mais ſimplement ſur la néceſſité dans laquelle le Roi ſe croit être, de conſoler ſon peuple par une déclaration pareille. C'eſt pourquoi je m'empreſſe, Mgr. de mettre une juſtification auſſi éclatante dans les mains de V. A. ne voulant aucunement concourir à perdre la reputation d'un Prince digne des plus grands éloges, ou à laiſſer ſubſiſter un doute ſur la conduite d'une armée, qui (vû toutes les circonſtances) ne merite que des recompenſes pour ſa modération & ſa bonne tenue.

V. A. eſt certainement en droit de répondre au Roi de Suede avec verité, & aſſurément Elle ne ſera jamais démentie par ma plume : mais je réitere mes inſtances, que V. A. ſe prête à la ſignature de la convention & de l'armiſtice approuvés par le comte de Bernſtorff. Je ne doute pas que V. A. n'envoye copie de ce paquet au comte de Bernſtorff.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

Annexes

No. XXII.

Mr. Elliot's Letter from Gothenburg, October 24th, 1788.

The encloſed papers are ſo many proofs to your Serene Highneſs of my total ignorance of Baron Wrede's ſingular commiſſion, until the King judged it proper to appriſe me of a ſtep, which meets as little with the Pruſſian Miniſter's approbation as with mine.

Your Highneſs will pleaſe to obſerve, that in the letter C. his Swediſh Majeſty himſelf avows, that the declaration ſent by Mr. de Wrede is no ways founded upon real facts, but merely on the neceſſity in which the King believed himſelf at that moment to conſole his people by ſuch a proclamation. I haſten, therefore, to put ſo glorious a juſtification into your Highneſs's hands; being reſolved by no means to concur in deſtroying the reputation of a Prince who deſerves the higheſt eulogiums, or in letting any doubt ſubſiſt of the conduct of an army which, all circumſtances conſidered, merits a recompenſe for its moderation and good behaviour.

Your Serene Highneſs is certainly in the right to anſwer the King of Sweden with veracity, which, I aſſure you, my pen ſhall never contradict: but let me repeat my entreaties to yield to the ſigning of the convention, and the new armiſtice, as approved of by Count Bernſdorf. I make no doubt but your Highneſs will ſend Count Bernſdorf a copy of this packet.

Annexes à la Lettre précédente.

Litr. A.

LE Roi très ſenſible aux preuves non équivoques, que S. M. Britannique Lui à données de ſon amitié & des ſentiments d'équité & de juſtice, qu'Elle a manifeſtés, en venant à ſon ſecours par l'interpoſition la plus efficace, dans un moment, où ſes ennemis avoient imaginé de l'accabler à coup ſur par une invaſion auſſi ſubite que deſtructive pour ſon pays, après s'être ſervi des marques d'amitié & de candeur, pour ſe préparer un accès d'autant plus facile à l'endroit le plus attaquable de la Suede; & le Roi ſe faiſant un vrai plaiſir de témoigner ſa plus grande ſatisfaction au Sr. Elliott du zele & de l'energie, avec leſquels il a rempli les intentions de ſa cour dans un moment auſſi critique pour la Suede; c'eſt par une ſuite de ces ſentimens, & perſuadé qu'il ne diſcontinuera à travailler à l'accompliſſement de ce qu'il a ſi bien commencé, & qui pourra amener la pacification générale, que le Roi lui fait d'abord part de la déclaration qu'il va envoyer au Prince Charles de Heſſe, pour avertir ce Prince à tems des plaintes, auxquelles les troupes ſous ſes ordres, & la conduite même de pluſieurs de ſes officiers, ont déjà donné lieu depuis le commencement de la tréve, & par où les habitans de ces malheureux pays ſe ſont vus obligés de reclamer une aſſiſtance de leur Souverain, qu'il ne ſaura ſe diſpenſer de leur donner, dans le cas, où le Prince de Heſſe ne

Additions to the preceding Letter.

A.

THE King, with a due ſenſe of the unequivocal proofs his Britannick Majeſty has given him of his friendſhip, and of the ſentiments of equity and juſtice which he has manifeſted, in ſuccouring him with his moſt efficacious interpoſition, in a moment when his enemies had thought to overthrow him by an invaſion as ſudden as it was deſtructive to his country, after feigning marks of friendſhip and candour, in order to prepare an eaſier acceſs to the moſt aſſailable part of Sweden; and the King, taking a ſincere pleaſure in teſtifying to Mr. Elliot his great ſatisfaction in the zeal and energy he has manifeſted in fulfilling the intentions of his court at ſo critical a period for Sweden; in conſequence of theſe ſentiments, and with a perſuaſion that he will not diſcontinue to effect the accompliſhment of what he has ſo well begun, and bring on a general pacification, his Majeſty imparts to him the encloſéd declaration, which he is going to ſend Prince Charles of Heſſe; to give that Prince timely notice of the complaints, for which the troops under his orders, and the conduct even of ſeveral of his officers, have already given room ſince the commencement of the truce, by which the inhabitants of thoſe unfortunate countries ſaw themſelves neceſſitated to implore the aſſiſtance of their ſovereign; which he cannot diſpenſe himſelf from granting, in caſe the Prince of Heſſe does not take

prend des méſures efficaces, pour faire ceſſer les deſordres & les violences qui les déſolent, & ne prouve par des arrangemens effectifs pour l'évacuation du pays, la verité de ce qu'il a indiqué ſi ſolemnellement à la ſignature de la derniere convention, que le deſir de contribuer à la reſtitution de la paix ſoit préſentement le guide de ſes actions.

Gothenbourg ce 24. Oct. 1788.

Litr. B.

Gothenbourg ce 24. Oct. 1788.

Sire !

Je n'ai pas manqué de communiquer ſur le champ à Mr. le Baron de Borcke la note que V. M. a daigné m'adreſſer. Il joint ſes prieres aux miennes, pour ſupplier V. M. de ne pas envoyer la déclaration au Prince de Heſſe, dont elle a bien voulu me faire part. Mr. de Borcke ayant eu l'honneur de mettre ſous les yeux de V. M. la note du comte de Bernſtorff, qui remplit ſi parfaitement le but principal de nos négociations, nous croyons que tous les autres objets de conteſtation tombent d'eux-mêmes.

En attendant, Sire, j'envoye ſans perte de tems un exprès au Prince de Heſſe, pour informer S. A. S. du mauvais effet produit par les circonſtances détaillées dans les rapports, & pour le porter à éviter tout ſujet de plainte ultérieure de la part des habitans des diſtricts occupés par ſes troupes.

Elliot.

Litr. C.

take effectual meaſures to put a ſtop to the diſorders and violences which deſolate them; and does not, by effectual meaſures for the evacuation of the country, prove the truth of what he ſo ſolemnly declared on ſigning the laſt convention: that the deſire of contributing to the reſtoration of peace, was at preſent the guide of his actions.

Gothenburg, Oct. 24, 1788.

B.

Gothenburg, Oct. 24, 1788.

Sire!

I have not failed immediately to communicate to Baron Borcke the note, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to addreſs to me. He joins his petitions to mine, in ſupplicating your Majeſty not to ſend the Prince of Heſſe the declaration imparted to me. Mr. de Borcke having had the honour to lay before your Majeſty the note of Count Bernſdorf, which ſo perfectly anſwers the principal purpoſe of our negociations; we think all the other objects in diſpute fall of themſelves.

In the mean time, I ſend an expreſs to the Prince of Heſſe without loſing a moment, to inform his Serene Highneſs of the bad effects produced, by the circumſtances minutely mentioned in the reports, and to perſuade him to avoid every occaſion for further complaints on the part of the inhabitants of the diſtricts occupied by his troops.

Elliot.

C.

Litr. C.

J'ai reçu, Mr. le Chevalier, votre lettre au moment de mon diner: le Baron de Wrede étoit déja parti avec un trompette. Après la déclaration du Roi de Dannemarc il faut eſpérer que tout eſt dit. Ce que j'ai fait (& vous le ſentez bien) eſt beaucoup plus pour mon pays & pour mon peuple, que pour le Prince de Heſſe. *Je conſole le peuple en lui montrant que je m'occupe de lui*, & le Baron de Wrede, qui eſt doux, poli, a a été exprès choiſi par moi, pour faire ſentir au Prince de Heſſe, que j'étoi obligé par mes circonſtances intérieures à la démarche que j'ai faite, & vous avez vû vous-même, Mr. le Chevalier, combien ce que je dis eſt vrai. Je ſouhaite que votre ſanté ne ſouffre pas trop du tems froid qu'il fait aujourd'hui, & qu'elle vous permette de me voir bientôt.

Gothenbourg ce 24. Oct. 1788.

(Signé) *Guſtave.*

Litr. D.

Sire!

Nous apprenons avec une ſurpriſe melée de douleur la démarche importante, que V. M. a jugé à propos de faire, ſans nous conſulter. L'envoi de Mr. le Baron de Wrede à S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe, avec la commiſſion dont il eſt chargé, nous paroit être ſi ſuſceptible des ſuites les plus critiques, que nous nous réuniſſons pour ſupplier V. M. de depêcher ſur le champ un courier, poure

faire

C.

Your letter, Chevalier Elliot, I received, when I was at dinner. Baron de Wreden was already departed, with a trumpeter. After the King of Denmark's declaration, it is hoped nothing remains to be ſaid. You muſt be ſenſible, that what I did, was much more for the ſake of my country and of my people, than for the Prince of Heſſe. *I comfort my ſubjects by ſhowing them my attention to them.* Baron Wrede, who is mild and civil, has been expreſsly choſen by me, to make the Prince of Heſſe ſenſible that I was obliged, by internal circumſtances, to the ſtep I took. And you Chevalier, have ſeen yourſelf the truth of what I ſay. I wiſh your health may not ſuffer too much from this day's cold weather; and that it may permit you to ſee me ſoon.

Gothenburg, Oct. 24, 1788.

(Signed) *Guſtavus.*

D.

Sire!

We learn, with ſorrowful ſurpriſe, the important ſtep your Majeſty has thought proper to take, without conſulting us. The ſending Baron Wreden to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe, with the commiſſion he is charged, appears to us ſo ſuſceptible of the moſt critical conſequences, that we both join our entreaties to your Majeſty, inſtantly to deſpatch a courier to acquaint the Prince, that your Majeſty having ſince been informed of the Court of Denmark's final anſwer, looks

faire connoitre au Prince, que V. M. (depuis qu'elle a eu connoiſſance de la réponſe finale du Dannemarc) regarde la dite démarche comme non avenue.

La déclaration de la cour de Dannemarc nous ſemble être ſi parfaitement ſatisfaiſante, & ſi analogue aux déſirs de nos cours, que nous ſommes perſuadés, que tout effort ultérieur de notre part ſeroit inutile, en cas que V. M. trouve convenable pour la conſolation de ſon peuple, de mettre de nouveaux obſtacles au rétabliſſement de la tranquillité des deux Royaumes.

C'eſt avec le plus profond reſpect, &c.

(Signé) *Borcke.* *Elliot.*

No. XXIII.

Note remiſe à S. M. le Roi de Suede par Mr. Elliot, le 27. Octobre, 1788.

Le ſousſigné à l'honneur de mettre ſous les yeux du Roi l'extrait d'une lettre qu'il a reçue ce matin de S. A. S. Mgr. le Prince Charles de Heſſe. S. A. S. s'appuyant entierement ſur l'arbitrage de la cour Britannique, & reclamant les offices du ſouſſigné, il s'empreſſe de témoigner ſa ſenſibilité au Roi, de ce que S. M. n'a pas daigné ſe conformer au même ſyſteme, quilui ſemble avoir reçu l'approbation indubitable du Roi par l'article 9. du traité d'armiſtice. Cependant par déference aux volontés de S. M. le Roi de Suede, le ſousſigné

looks upon the ſaid ſtep as if it had never taken place.

The declaration of the Court of Denmark, appears to us ſo perfectly ſatisfactory and agreeable to the deſires of our Courts, that we are fully convinced any further endeavours on our part would prove abortive, in caſe your Majeſty ſhould find it convenient, *for the conſolation of your people*, to put new obſtacles in the way of the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and tranquillity in both kingdoms.

With the moſt profound reſpect, &c.

(Signed) *Borcke.* *Elliot.*

No. XXIII.

Note delivered to his Swediſh Majeſty, by Mr. Elliot, the 27th of Oct. 1788.

The underwritten has the honour to lay before the King, an extract of a letter he received this morning from his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles of Heſſe. That Prince depending on, and referring himſelf entirely to, the arbitrage of the Britiſh Court, and claiming the good offices of the underwritten; he cannot help expreſſing his ſenſibility to the King, at his not having conformed to the ſyſtem, which, by the ninth article of the treaty of truce, ſeemed to have had his Majeſty's undoubted approbation. However, in deference to the will of his Swediſh Majeſty, the underwritten will avoid taking notice of whatever was not flattering

évitera de relever tout ce qu'l y avoit de peu flatteur pour ſa cour & pour ſa perſonne dans la miſſion du Baron de Wrede à Uddewalla avec une déclaration directe au Prince de Heſſe, dans laquelle aucune réference n'a été faire à l'arbitrage de la cour de Londres.

Le Prince Charles de Heſſe ayant fait part au ſousſigné d'une lettre particuliere qu'il a adreſſée au Roi, dans laquelle le Prince deſavoue formellement la connoiſſance de toute infraction faite par ſes troupes au dernier traité d'armiſtice: il ne doute pas, que S. M. avec ſa magnanimité ordinaire ne conſente à regarder cette affaire comme terminée, & que S. M. Suédoiſe ne ſoit d'autant plus portée à cette condeſcendance, puiſque le P. de Heſſe inſtruit le ſousſigné, qu'il prend déja les méſures néceſſaires, pour faire rentrer ſes troupes en Norvege.

Mr. le Baron de Borcke conjointement avec le ſousſigné, & en conformité avec les intentions des cours de Berlin & de Londres, auront l'honneur de propoſer au Roi de Suede & au Prince de Heſſe *une convention* pour regler tout ce qui aura rapport à l'évacuation de la Suede par les troupes Danoiſes, & à un armiſtice qui procure aux puiſſances médiatrices le tems de concerter les moyens les plus propres à rétablir la tranquillité du Nord.

Les Miniſtres des puiſſances médiatrices rempliront parfaitement le but de leurs Souverains, s'ils ont le bonheur de faire ſucceder un ſyſteme de paix & d'amitié entre les ſujets de deux grands Rois

tering for his Court and for himſelf, in Baron Wrede's miſſion to Uddewalla, with a direct declaration to the Prince of Heſſe; in which not the leaſt reſerve was made to the arbitration of the Court of London.

Prince Charles of Heſſe having communicated to the underwritten, a particular letter which he had addreſſed to the King; in which the Prince formally diſavows the knowledge of any infraction by his troops againſt the laſt treaty of truce: he makes no doubt of his Majeſty's conſenting with his uſual magnanimity, to look upon this affair as finiſhed, and of his Swediſh Majeſty's condeſcending to it the more willingly, ſince the Prince of Heſſe has ſent the underwritten word, that he is already taking the neceſſary meaſures for removing his army to Norway.

Baron de Borcke, jointly with the underwritten, and in conformity to the intentions of the Courts of Berlin and London, will have the honour to propoſe to the King of Sweden, and the Prince of Heſſe, a convention for regulating all that relates to the evacuation of Sweden by the Daniſh troops; and for a new armiſtice, which may allow the mediating powers time to concert the propereſt means for reſtoring the tranquillity of the North.

The Miniſters of the mediating powers will completely fulfil the purpoſe of their Sovereigns, if ſo fortunate as to cauſe a ſyſtem of peace and friendſhip between the ſubjects of two great Kings, near neighbours and relations, to ſucceed to the horrors of a war raiſed by a foreign quarrel. May

Rois voiſins & parens, aux horreurs d'une guerre, ſuſcitée par les ſuites d'une quérelle étrangere. Puiſſe la Providence bénir leurs efforts, pour réunir les deux nations par les mêmes liens de la confiance & de l'amitié, qui ont ſi long-tems aſſuré le repos du Nord de l'Europe.

No. XXIV.

Note remiſe au Roi par Mr. Elliot.

Le ſousſigné à l'honneur de mettre ſous les yeux du Roi un memoire qui lui a été adreſſé par S. A. S. le Prince Charles de Heſſe.

L'enlevement de pluſieurs bateaux appartenants à l'armée Danoiſe pendant la durée du premier armiſtice, conclu ſous la parole d'honneur des hautes parties contractantes, & confié au ſousſigné, donne lieu à cette reclamation de la part du Prince Charles de Heſſe.

Le ſousſigné ne peut ſe refuſer de rapeller au Roi l'expreſſion énergique & flatteuſe de S. M. " *Quelle ſuperbe poſition! un individu eſt le dépoſi-* " *taire de la parole d'honneur d'un grand Roi, &* " *d'un Prince commandant une armée.*

C'eſt au caractere reconnu de verité de la nation Britannique, ſtable comme les fondemens de leur Iſle, que le ſousſigné à vu un Souverain & un Prince s'appuyer, pour arrêter l'effuſion de ſang qui alloit inonder le Nord de l'Europe: c'eſt ſur l'aſſurance verbale d'un étranger, crue ſur la foi

de

Providence bleſs their endeavours to re-unite the wo nations by the ſame ties, of mutual confidence and friendſhip, which have ſo long ſecured the peace in the north of Europe.

No. XXIV.

A Note, delivered to the King, by Mr. Elliot.

The underwritten has the honour to lay before the King, a memorial which has been addreſſed to him by his Serene Highneſs, Prince Charles of Heſſe.

The ſeiſure of the ſeveral boats belonging to the Daniſh army, during the firſt armiſtice, concluded under the word of honour of the high contracting parties, and confided to the underſigned, occaſions this reclamation on the part of Prince Charles of Heſſe.

The underwritten cannot avoid remembering the King of this energetic and flattering expreſſion of his Majeſty: " *What a glorious ſituation; an* " *individual is the depoſitory of the ſolemn word of* " *a great King, and of a Prince commanding an* " *army!*"

It was on the acknowledged character of Britiſh veracity, ſtable as the foundation of their iſland, the underwritten ſaw a Sovereign and a Prince rely, to ſtop the effuſion of blood on the point of inundating the north of Europe. It was the verbal aſſurance of a ſtranger, credited for the

de ſon nom & de ſa patrie, que deux armées au moment du combat ont depoſé leurs haines, & renouvellent leurs anciens liens d'amitié & de confraternité. C'eſt donc aux noms ſacrés de l'honneur & de la vérité, que le ſousſigné doit déclarer, que ſelon ſes foibles lumieres les objets conteſtés doivent être rendus au P. Charles de Heſſe. Il ſe diſpenſe d'entrer dans une diſcuſſion raiſonnée ſur les lieux & le tems : il remplit ſa tache en citant ſon droit d'arbitre.

Temoin de toute l'élevation des ſentimens d'un grand Roi, qui a manifeſté dans le moment le plus critique de ſon regne toutes les qualités d'un héros, & qui a reçu toutes les preuves d'attachement & de loyauté, apanage des Suédois ; le ſousſigné croit procurer au Roi & à la Suede une nouvelle trophée, en demandant un ſacrifice dicté par l'honneur.

No. XXV.

Lettre de Mr. Elliot, en date d'Uddewalla 31. *Oct.* 1788.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer ci-inclus une lettre de S. M. Suédoiſe à V. A. S. Je ſuis aſſez informé de ſon contenu pour ſavoir, que le Roi y exprime ſon deſir de voir renouveller entre V. A. S. & S. M. les liens de l'amitié, qui ſubſiſtoient depuis 22. ans avant la criſe malheureuſe, qui approche de la fin. Il m'eſt auſſi permis d'aſſurer V. A. S. que

faith of his name and country, that two armies ready to combat, have reſigned their hatred, and renewed their ancient ties of amity and confraternity. It is therefore in the ſacred name of honour and truth, the underwritten is obliged to declare, that according to his weak inſight, the objects conteſted muſt be reſtored to Prince Charles of Heſſe. He diſpenſes entering into a reaſonable diſcuſſion upon time and place; he fulfils his taſk, in virtue of his right as umpire.

As witneſs of the elevated ſentiments of a great King, who, in the moſt critical moment of his reign, has manifeſted all the qualities of a hero; and received every demonſtration of attachment and loyalty, inherent in the Swediſh nation; the underwritten hopes to procure the King and Sweden a new trophy, by demanding a ſacrifice dictated by honour.

No. XXV.

Mr. Elliot's Letter, dated Uddewalla, Oct. 31, 1788.

Encloſed I have the honour to tranſmit your Serene Highneſs a letter from his Swediſh Majeſty. I am ſufficiently informed of the contents, to know that the King expreſſes a deſire to ſee the ties of friendſhip renewed between your Serene Highneſs and his Majeſty, which have ſubſiſted for twenty-two years before the unhappy criſis,

que le Roi de Suede déſire extrêmement garder les canons, ſur leſquels les armes de la Suede ſont gravés. Je n'ai pas manqué de réclamer les canons comme appartenans par le droit de guerre à la diſpoſition de V. A. S. mais je dois ajouter de la part du Roi de Suede, que S. M. acceptera comme une preuve non équivoque de l'amitié renouvellée de ſon beaufrere, qu'il laiſſe les dits canons dans ſa poſſeſſion, & que l'on ſe déſiſte de toute diſcuſſion ultérieure ſur cet objet.

Je n'ai aucun doute, que le Roi de ſon côté ne ſe porte par les ſentimens de juſtice & d'équité dont S. M. ſe fait gloire, de donner à V. A. S. toute la ſatisfaction qu'Elle pourra déſirer pour l'affaire des bateaux.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

No. XXVI.

Réponſe à la Lettre de S. M. Suédoiſe, Uddewalla 1. *Nov.* 1788.

Le Miniſtre-plénipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique m'ayant remis la gracieuſe lettre, dont V. M. s'eſt plu à m'honorer, je m'empreſſe de mettre à vos pieds, Sire, les expreſſions de ma plus vive ſenſibilité & de ma reconnoiſſance la plus reſpectueuſe.

J'ai appris de Mr. Elliot, que V. M. déſiroit de conſerver les canons qui ont été répris pendant l'armiſtice. Je ſuis chargé de la part de S. A. R. Mgr.

that now approaches its end. I have leave alſo to aſſure your Highneſs, that the King is very deſirous to keep the guns, on which the arms of Sweden ſtand engraved. I did not omit claiming the cannons, as belonging by right of war to your Serene Highneſs's diſpoſal. But muſt add in the King's name, that his Majeſty will accept it as a certain proof of his brother-in-law's renewed friendſhip, if he leaves the ſaid guns in his poſſeſſion, and deſiſts from all further diſcuſſions on this head.

I have no doubt, but the King on his part will liſten to the ſentiments of juſtice and equity which he makes his glory, and give your Serene Highneſs all the ſatisfaction you wiſh, in regard to the boats.

I have the honour to be, &c.

No. XXVI.

Anſwer to the Letter of his Swediſh Majeſty, Uddewalla, Nov. 1, 1788.

His Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter-plenipotentiary, having delivered me the gracious letter which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to honour me with, I haſten, Sire, to lay at your feet the expreſſions of my moſt lively ſenſibility, and of my moſt reſpectful acknowledgements.

I have learnt from Mr. Elliot, your Majeſty's deſire to keep the cannons that were taken during

Mgr. le Prince-Royal de préſenter ſes plus tendres reſpects à V. M. & de la prier en ſon nom de les agréer de ſa part, dès que tout le reſte de cette transaction ſera terminé à l'aimable, comme Mr. Elliot me l'a fait eſpérer de la maniere la plus poſitive.

Rien ne ſauroit ſurpaſſer ma ſatisfaction, de me voir renouveller les aſſurances des hautes bonnes graces de V. M. J'oſe la ſupplier de me les conſerver, & de vouloir agréer les hommages de la profonde veneration & du devouement infini, avec leſquels &c.

No. XXVII.

Réponſe à Mr. Elliot, de la même date.

J'ai le plaiſir de Vous envoyer une réponſe à la lettre de S. M. Suédoiſe, que je Vous prie, Monſieur, de vouloir faire parvenir à S. M. avec mes reſpectueux hommages. Je viens d'abord de parler à S. A. R. Mgr. le Prince-Royal du déſir de S. M. de conſerver les canons enlevés pendant l'armiſtice, & S. A. R. m'a chargé de les offrir au Roi en ſon nom, & de le prier de les agréer de ſa part. Je ſuis charmé au reſte, que toutes les diſcuſſions pour la capture des bateaux vont enfin finir par Vos bons offices, Mr. & que l'armée & les individus, qui ont en partie tant ſouffert, vont rentrer en poſſeſſion du bien le plus legitime. Auſſi viens-je de ſuſpendre ſur le champ les moyens

toujours

the armiſtice. I am charged by his Royal Highneſs the Prince-Royal, to preſent his moſt tender reſpects to your Majeſty, and to requeſt, in his name, their acceptance as ſoon as the remainder of this tranſaction ſhall be amicably terminated; of which Mr. Elliot has given me the moſt poſitive hopes.

Nothing can ſurpaſs my ſatisfaction in ſeeing the aſſurances of your Majeſty's auguſt good graces renewed me. I humbly beg their continuance, and that you will pleaſe to accept my moſt humble reſpects, with the profound veneration and infinite devotion with which, &c.

No. XXVII.

Anſwer to Mr. Elliot, of the ſame date.

I have the pleaſure to ſend you an anſwer to his Swediſh Majeſty's letter, which I beg you, Sir, to convey to him with my reſpectful duty. I immediately mentioned to his Royal Highneſs the Crown-Prince, his Majeſty's wiſh of keeping the ordnance taken during the truce; whereupon his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to order me to offer them the King in his name, and to requeſt their acceptance. For the reſt, I am glad, Sir, the whole diſpute concerning the capture of the veſſels will be finally ſettled by means of your good offices; and that the army and individuals who have partly ſuffered ſo much by it, will again

toujours extrêmement affligeans pour un coeur comme le mien, de me rendre juſtice à moi-même.

Je ſuis &c.

No. XXVIII.

Projet d'une convention d'armiſtice entre S. M. le Roi de Suede & le Prince Charles Landgrave de Heſſe, remis par Mr. Elliot.

Soit notoire à tous ceux qu'il appartiendra : que par l'interpoſition des cours de Berlin & de Londres les choſes en étant venues au point, qu'il a été ſigné deux conventions d'armiſtice entre S. M. le Roi de Suede & S. A. S. le Prince Charles Landgrave de Heſſe, le 9. & 16. du préſent mois d'Octobre, dont la derniere expire le 13. Novemb. prochain ; & la cour de Dannemarc ayant témoigné ſon déſir de voir moyenner & faciliter, par les miniſtres des deux cours ſusdites, une prolongation de la trêve ſubſiſtante jusqu'au mois de May de l'année prochaine, afin d'écarter de part & d'autre tout ce qui pourroit rendre la pacification du Nord plus difficile & plus embarraſſée ; les miniſtres plénipotentiaires ſousmentionnés ont moyenné entre les deux parties la convention ſuivante :

Art: I.

La trêve entre les forces de terre & de mer de S. M. Suédoiſe & celles de la cour de Dannemarc ſera en vertu de la préſente prolongée pour ſix mois,

poſſeſs their lawful property. I have immediately ſuſpended thoſe means ſo very diſtreſſing to a heart like mine, of doing juſtice to myſelf. I am, &c.

No. XXVIII.

Plan of a convention for an armiſtice, between the King of Sweden and Prince Charles of Heſſe, delivered by Mr. Elliot.

To all whom it concerns: Be it known, that by the interpoſition of the Courts of Berlin and London, two conventions of truce have ſucceeded and been ſigned, by his Majeſty the King of Sweden and his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles, Landgrave of Heſſe, on the 9th and 16th of this preſent month of October, the latter of which expiring the 13th of November next, and the Court of Denmark having teſtified its deſire of ſeeing a prolongation of the truce now ſubſiſting mediated and ſettled by the Miniſters of the aforementioned Courts, and extended to the month of May in the year enſuing; in order the better to avoid whatever might on either ſide impede and embarraſs the peace of the north, the underwritten Miniſters-plenipotentiary have mediated the following convention between the two parties:

Article I.

The truce between the forces, by land and ſea, of his Swediſh Majeſty and of the Court of Denmark,

mois, à dater du jour de l'expiration de celle qui ſubſiſte actuellement, & les miniſtres des cours médiatrices travailleront ſans perte de tems à moyenner des arrangemens ultérieurs, qui puiſſent rétablir pour l'avenir la tranquillité & la confiance entre les deux Royaumes ſur un pied ſolide & permanent.

ART. II.

S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe, qui a déja manifeſté ſes intentions, de vouloir faire évacuer aux troupes ſous ſon commandement les provinces Suédoiſes qu'elles occupent, prendra, conformement aux aſſurances que la cour de Copenhague en a fait donner à S. M. Pruſſienne, ſes quartiers d'hyver en Norvege avant le 13. Nov. prochain, & cela de maniere, que les forces de terre & de mer ſous ſes ordres quittent entierement les pays & les eaux ſoumiſes à la domination de S. M. le Roi de Suede avant l'expiration de cette époque, au ſujet de quoi il a été encore convenu, que les troupes aux ordres de S. A. prendront, pour ſortir de Suede les routes, par leſquelles elles y ſont entré, ſavoir par le Svineſund & l'endroit, appellé Krog, ſans paſſer par le Wermeland.

ART. III.

Durant tout le tems que durera l'armiſtice, il ne ſe commettra aucun acte d'hoſtilité ou de voye de fait de la part des forces de terre & de mer de S. M. Danoiſe contre les provinces Suédoiſes & les

mark, ſhall, by virtue of this preſent convention, be prolonged for the ſpace of ſix months from the day of the expiration of the preſent ſubſiſting; and the Miniſters of the mediating Courts will, without loſs of time, labour to promote the further meaſures that may re-eſtabliſh, in future, peace and confidence between the two kingdoms, upon a ſolid and permanent foundation.

ARTICLE II.

His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe, who has already manifeſted his intention of cauſing the troops under his command to evacuate the Swediſh provinces they now occupy, will, agreeably to the aſſurances given by the Court of Denmark to his Pruſſian Majeſty, take his winter quarters in Norway before the 13th of November next; ſo that the land and ſea forces he commands may entirely quit the countries and waters ſubject to his Swediſh Majeſty's empire, before the expiration of that term: reſpecting which it has been further agreed, that the troops under his Serene Highneſs's orders ſhall march out of Sweden by the road they entered, viz. over Svineſund, and by the place called Krog, without paſſing through Wermeland.

ARTICLE III.

No act of hoſtility on the part of his Daniſh Majeſty's ſea and land forces ſhall be committed during this armiſtice againſt the Swediſh provinces and ſubjects, neither on the Norway ſide, nor on that

les ſujets Suédois, ni du côté de la Norvege, ni de celui du Royaume de Dannemarc, & l'effet de la trêve s'étendra ſur toute la côte depuis Falſter-Riff juſqu'à Stroemſtadt, & ſur les mers, qui ſéparent dans cette partie le Dannemarc d'avec la Suede, auſſi bien que ſur la frontiere qui ſépare la Suede de la Norvege : & ſi, ce qu'à Dieu ne plaiſe, les hoſtilités devroient commencer à l'expiration de cette trêve, la partie qui voudroit le faire, devroit avertir l'autre 40. jours d'avance de ce deſſein, de ſorte que ſans avertiſſement préalable elle ſera pour tous les cas cenſée être prolongée de 40. jours.

ART. IV.

S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe donnera les ordres les plus ſtricts, pour que pendant la durée de la trêve aucune perſonne d'une capacité militaire Danoiſe ne paſſe la frontiere ſusdite, à moins d'y être autoriſée par un paſſeport de l'officier civil ou militaire, auquel S. M. Suédoiſe aura confié l'exercice de ſon autorité ſur la frontiere.

ART. V.

Si S. A. S. le Prince Charles, Landgrave de Heſſe, ſe ſervoit pour ſa marche en Norvege du charroi des provinces Suédoiſes pour des tranſports des malades ou autres uſages indiſpenſables, Elle promet de le renvoyer de la frontiere, & de ne pas forcer aucun ſujet Suédois de ſuivre les troupes Danoiſes en Norvege, ainſi que de faire bonifier le prix des chevaux qui pourroient crever en route.

that of the kingdom of Denmark; and the truce ſhall operate in its effect along the whole coaſt, from Falſter-Riff to Stroemſtadt, and upon the ſeas which in that part ſeparate Denmark from Sweden, and alſo on the frontiers that divide Sweden from Norway: And ſhould hoſtilities begin again, at the expiration of this truce, which God forbid! the party inclined thereto ſhall give the other forty days previous notice of this deſign; in ſuch manner, that without any previous advice the truce ſhall in all caſes be conſidered as prolonged to forty days.

ARTICLE IV.

His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe ſhall give his moſt ſtrict orders, that, during the truce, no Daniſh perſon of military rank ſhall croſs the above confines, unleſs authoriſed thereto by ſome civil or military officer, entruſted with the exerciſe of his Swediſh Majeſty's authority on the frontiers.

ARTICLE V.

Should his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles, Landgrave of Heſſe, employ Swediſh carriages on his march to Norway, for the tranſport of the ſick or other indiſpenſable occaſions, he promiſes to ſend them back from the frontiers, without forcing any Swediſh ſubject to follow the Daniſh troops into Norway; and alſo to compenſate the value of the horſes that may drop on the road.

ARTICLE

ART. VI.

Les priſonniers faits depuis le commencement des hoſtilités de part & d'autre, ſeront relachés de bonne foi & ſans rançon avant la Mi-Novembre ou plutôt, ſi faire ſe peut.

ART. VII.

Pendant la durée de la trêve le commerce & la navigation ſeront libres pour les ſujets des deux Royaumes, comme ils l'étoient avant le commencement des hoſtilités, & on ne troublera ni arrêtera les poſtes dans leur cours de part ni d'autre.

ART. VIII.

Les précédentes conventions ſont confirmées par la préſente en tant qu'elle n'y déroge pas. Et pour éviter toute explication, qui pourroit cauſer de l'aigreur & nuire au rétabliſſement de la bonne harmonie, qui eſt le principal but du renouvellement de la trêve, on enſevelira dans l'oubli les conteſtations qui ont pu s'élever durant les deux trêves, ſignées le 9. & 16. Oct. courant.

ART. IX.

Cette convention ayant été propoſée par les miniſtres des cours de Berlin & de Londres, & acceptée ſous la médiation & garantie de LL. MM. Pruſſienne & Britannique, toute diſcuſſion, qui pourroit

Article VI.

Priſoners on either ſide made ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, ſhall be faithfully releaſed without ranſom, before the middle of November, or ſooner, if poſſible.

Article VII.

During the continuance of the truce, trade and navigation ſhall be free to all the ſubjects of both kingdoms, the ſame as before the hoſtilities began; nor ſhall the poſts be ſtopt, or diſturbed, in their courſe by either party.

Article VIII.

The preceding conventions ſtand confirmed by the preſent, as far as it does not derogate from any part thereof. And to avoid all explanations that might create animoſity, and prove hurtful to the reſtoration of that good harmony which is the principal aim of the renewal of the truce; all diſputes which have ariſen during the two preceding armiſtices, ſigned the 9th and 16th of October, ſhall be buried in oblivion.

Article IX.

This convention having been propoſed by the Miniſters of the Courts of Berlin and London, and accepted under the mediation and guarantee of their Pruſſian and Britannick Majeſties, all diſ-

pourroit ſurvenir ſur ſon obſervation, ſera confiée à l'arbitrage de ces deux monarques, & les griefs qui pourroient naitre de part ou d'autre, ſeront déferés aux miniſtres pourvûs des pouvoirs de LL. MM., pour y faire rémédier ſuivant l'équité & l'eſprit de la préſente convention. En foi de quoi elle a été expédiée en double, & ſignée par les deux miniſtres chargés de cette médiation, avec l'acceptation de S. A. S. le Prince Charles Landgrave de Heſſe, & ſous la ratification reſervée de LL. MM. Suédoiſe & Danoiſe. Fait à Gothenbourg & Uddewalla le 1788.

Article, dont S. M. Suédoiſe déſire encore l'inſertion.

S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe s'oblige à ne lever aucune contribution en évacuant les provinces Suédoiſes, de faire liquider les reçus ou mandats ſur le commiſſariat, que ſes officiers ou autres employés auront donnés pour des livraiſons ou fournitures. De même toutes les dettes particulieres, contractées dans ces provinces par les officiers ou autres perſonnes de l'armée aux ordres de S. A. ſeront payées.

putes that may ariſe about its obſervation ſhall be confided to the arbitration of thoſe two Monarchs; and the grievances which may take place on either ſide, ſhall be referred to the Miniſters furniſhed with full power from their Majeſties, to be redreſſed according to the equity and ſpirit of this convention. In evidence of which, the preſent has been doubly written out, and ſigned by the two Miniſters charged with the ſaid mediation; with the acceptation of his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles, Landgrave of Heſſe, and under the reſerved ratification of their Swediſh and Daniſh Majeſties. Given at Gothenburg and Uddewalla, the 1788.

Article, the inſertion of which is deſired by his Swediſh Majeſty.

His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe engages himſelf to raiſe no contribution on evacuating the Swediſh territories; to ſee the receipts or orders for payment given on the Commiſſaries by his officers or others in employ, for ſupplies of proviſions, duely liquidated. And alſo that all private debts ſhall be paid, contracted in theſe provinces, by officers or other perſons belonging to the army under the command of his Serene Highneſs.

No. XXIX.

Précis remis à Mr. Elliot au ſujet du projet de convention d'armiſtice précédent.

La paix n'ayant point été conſidérée de la part de S. M. Suédoiſe comme rompue, il ne faudra jamais meler des articles dans la convention, qui pourroient être cenſés replâtrer par une trêve une paix non interrompue.

Le cas eſt tout différent. S. M. a cédé à S. M. l'Impératrice de toutes les Ruſſies un corps de 12 mille hommes à ſa diſpoſition, ſelon la teneur du traité d'alliance, quand S. M. Impériale ſeroit attaquée hoſtilement. Ce cas eſt avenu, & S. M. I. ayant demandé le ſecours ſtipulé, & l'ayant reclamé expreſſement du côté de la Norvege, S. M. Danoiſe n'a ſelon la teneur de ſes engagemens pu que céder ce corps de troupes, dont Elle m'a confié le commandement. Ces troupes ſont entré en Suede, & ont occupé, à main armée premierement, puis par une trêve ou armiſtice formel, le Bahuſlehn, le Dahlſland & une partie de la Wermelande. Sur la point de marcher vers Gothenbourg, l'Envoyé extraordinaire de S. M. Britannique me declara, que la priſe de Gothenbourg ſeroit le ſignal d'une guerre, que l'Angleterre & la Pruſſe declareroient au Dannemarc. Uniquement arrêté par cette déclaration dans mes progrès ultérieurs, Mr. Elliot me propoſant une trêve du huit jours, j'y conſentis ſur l'aſſurance de ce miniſtre, qu'il arrêteroit tous les préparatifs ultérieurs

No. XXIX.

Obſervations delivered to Mr. Elliot, on the ſubject of the preceding projected convention for an armiſtice.

The peace having never been conſidered as broken on the part of his Swediſh Majeſty, articles which may be looked on as patching up by a truce an uninterrupted peace, ſhould never be inſerted and intermixed in the convention.

The caſe is quite different. His Daniſh Majeſty has ceded to the diſpoſal of her Majeſty the Empreſs a corps of 12,000 men, when her Imperial Majeſty ſhould be attacked, agreeably to the tenor of a treaty of alliance. This caſe has happened. And her Imperial Majeſty having made a demand of the ſtipulated ſuccour, and claimed it expreſsly from the ſide of Norway, his Daniſh Majeſty, in conſequence of his engagements, could not but cede this corps truſted to my command. Thoſe troops have entered Sweden; and have taken poſſeſſion, firſt ſword in hand, and afterwards by a formal truce, or armiſtice, of Bahuſlehn, Dalia, and part of Wermeland: when on the point of marching to Gothenburg, the Envoy-extraordinary of his Britannick Majeſty declared to me, the taking of Gothenburg would be the ſignal for a war, which England and Pruſſia would declare againſt Denmark. Stopt in my further progreſs by this declaration alone, and Mr. Elliot propoſing me a truce of eight days, I

ultérieurs de guerre des deux cours de Londres & de Berlin : néanmoins cela ne put prévenir, par l'éloignement des diſtances, la déclaration hoſtile de S. M. Pruſſienne à Copenhague. Mais les deux miniſtres des cours médiatrices ayant déclaré depuis à S. M. Suédoiſe, que leurs cours ſeroient entierement ſatisfaites de la réponſe miniſterielle donnée par Mr. le comte de Bernſtorff ſur cette déclaration, & ayant en même tems reçu l'ordre du Roi, de prendre avec tout le corps de troupes auxiliaires mes quartiers d'hyver en Norvege, je déclare, que je ſerai poſitivement ſous l'aſſiſtance divine, à moins d'empêchemens phyſiques abſolument imprévus, le 13. Novembre, jour de l'expiration de la trêve, avec toutes les troupes hors des états de S. M. Suédoiſe & rentré en Norvege. Ce point décidé, la déclaration du Roi à S. M. Pruſſienne, touchant l'évacuation de la Suede, eſt accomplie. Il ne reſte rien à faire qu'à prolonger la trêve entre S. M. Suédoiſe & le chef du corps auxiliaire, ſous la mediation des deux cours médiatrices. Cet armiſtice prolongé pour ſix mois, ou bien jusqu'au 1. Mai ou 15. Mai, ſelon le choix de S. M. Suédoiſe, ne ſauroit au reſte concerner d'aucune maniere la Norvege, & encore moins le Dannemarc, le Roi n'étant point en guerre avec S. M. Suédoiſe. Je n'oſerois auſſi point me mêler de conclure des trêves, des traités &c. au nom du Roi : j'agis comme chef du corps auxiliaire, & c'eſt en cette qualité que j'oſe traiter. Il ne faudra donc point faire mention d'une partie des forces de S. M. Danoiſe, ſans alleguer en même

tems,

acquieſced on his aſſuring me, he would ſtop all further preparations for a war on the part of England and Pruſſia. Nevertheleſs the hoſtile declaration made by his Pruſſian Majeſty at Copenhagen, could not be prevented on account of the diſtance. But the two Miniſters of the mediating Courts having ſince declared to his Swediſh Majeſty, that their reſpective Courts were fully ſatisfied with the miniſterial anſwer given by Count Bernſtorff to their declaration; and having, at the ſame time, received the King's orders, with my whole auxiliary army to take up my winter-quarters in Norway; I do declare, that with divine aſſiſtance, and if no unforeſeen phyſical impediments intervene, I will poſitively be in Norway, with all my troops, on the 13th of November, the day of the expiration of the truce, and out of his Swediſh Majeſty's ſtates. This point being decided, the King's declaration to his Pruſſian Majeſty is accompliſhed. There remains now nothing further to be done, but to prolong the truce between his Swediſh Majeſty and the chief of the auxiliary army, under the mediation of the two mediating Courts. This armiſtice prolonged for ſix months, or till the 1ſt or 15th of May, as his Swediſh Majeſty chooſes, can no ways concern Norway, and ſtill leſs Denmark, ſince the King is not at war with his Swediſh Majeſty. Neither do I preſume to interfere, in concluding truces and treaties in the King's name. I act as commander of the auxiliaries, and it is in this quality alone I dare to treat. No mention muſt, therefore, be

tems, qu'elles avoient été cédées comme troupes auxiliaires à la Ruſſie. Cependant j'oſerois accepter au nom de ce corps l'article 3, comme je ſuis ſûr, que l'intention de S. M. Danoiſe n'eſt point de faire la guerre à la Suede, & ſi le corps auxiliaire devoit agir derechef hoſtilement, j'en avertirai volontiers 40. jours auparavant.

Je prendrai la route qu'il me conviendra: ce ſeroit la premiere fois qu'on eût voulu fixer à une armée victorieuſe, quel chemin elle doit prendre pour rentrer dans ſon pays, quand la province limitrophe eſt abſolument, & cela en vertu d'une ceſſion, entre ſes mains. Si on m'avoit demandé amicablement, quelle route je prendrai, j'aurois nommé le Svineſund; mais je déclare, que je porte la clef des paſſages au bout de mon épée, & que je traiterai toute troupe, qui offriroit le moindre obſtacle, hoſtilement; s'entend dans le pays, qui m'a été cédé durant l'armiſtice. L'article 4. ne ſauroit s'accorder, ſans que par répreſailles aucune perſonne d'une capacité militaire Suédoiſe ne paſſe de la Suede en Dannemarc ou Norvege ſans les mêmes précautions, ce qui pourroit, au lieu de rétablir la bonne harmonie entre les deux nations, augmenter bien plutôt la breche.

Article 5. Accordé.

Art. 6. Il eſt impoſſible, que cet article reſte ainſi & d'écrire des priſonniers de guerre de part & d'autre, tandis que les Suédois n'en ont pas fait un ſeul pendant les hoſtilités, hormis ceux ſur la barque,

made of any part of his Daniſh Majeſty's forces, without, at the ſame time, alledging they have been ceded as auxiliaries to Ruſſia. Nevertheleſs, I will venture to agree to the 3d article, in the name of this corps; being certain that his Daniſh Majeſty intends not to go to war with Sweden. And in caſe the auxiliary corps ſhould again act in an hoſtile way, I will readily give forty days previous notice of it.

I ſhall chooſe the road that will be moſt convenient to me. It were the firſt time that a victorious army ſhould be dictated what road it muſt take in returning home again, when the frontier provinces are abſolutely in its own hands, and that by virtue of a ceſſion! Had I been aſked in an amicable way, which road I meant to chooſe? I ſhould have named that of Svineſund; but I declare I carry the key of the paſſages at the point of my ſword, and that I will treat as an enemy every troop that may offer me the leaſt hindrance within thoſe parts ceded to me during the armiſtice.

The 4th article cannot be granted, without reciprocally inſiſting, by way of repriſals, that no Swede of a military capacity ſhall paſs from Sweden to Denmark, or Norway, without the ſame precautions; which ſo far from re-eſtabliſhing a good harmony between the two nations, would rather widen the breach.

Art. 5. Agreed to.

Art. 6. This article cannot poſſibly ſtand thus, and write of *priſoners made on both ſides*, whilſt the Swedes have not taken a ſingle one during

barque, qui tranſportoit un courier. Tous les autres ſont, non priſonniers de guerre, mais priſonniers d'armiſtice. Néanmoins je veux bien relacher les priſonniers; mais ils n'oſeront ſervir contre les troupes de S. M. Impériale, ni contre celles de ſes alliés.

Art. 7. Le commerce & la navigation n'ont point été arêtés: ils continueront donc à être libres, ainſi que les poſtes, dont on n'a jamais troublé le cours pendant les hoſtilités. Comme la poſte Suédoiſe paſſe librement par le Dannemarc, & la Danoiſe par la Suede, en vertu des traités antérieurs, il vaut mieux omettre entierement cet article.

Art. 8. De bien bon coeur.

Art. 9. Oui.

Pour l'article inſéré je ne m'oblige a rien.

(Signé) CHARLES P. DE HESSE.

No. XXX.

Lettre à Mr. Elliot, datée Uddewalla 2. Nov. 1788.

Vous n'ignorez point, que la déclaration que le Roi de Suede m'a fait remettre par ſon aide de camp de Wrede, a été imprimée & publiée en Suédois. Quelques exemplaires viennent de m'être preſentés. Je Vous ai promis, Monſieur, de ne point reſſentir des injures perſonelles, & je Vous tiendrai parole avec la bonne foi, qui,

j'oſe

during the hoſtilities; if we except thoſe of a boat which brought over a courier. All the reſt are not priſoners of war, but priſoners of the truce! Nevertheleſs, I am willing to releaſe the priſoners; but they muſt not ſerve againſt the troops of her Imperial Majeſty, nor her allies.

Art. 7th. The trade and navigation have not been interrupted; they, therefore, continue free as well as the poſts, whoſe courſe has never been diſturbed during the hoſtilities. As the Swediſh poſt enjoys a free paſſage through Denmark, and the Daniſh through Sweden, by virtue of anterior compacts, it will be better to leave that article out.

Art. 8. With all my heart.

Art. 9. Yes.

To the article added, I engage nothing.

(Signed) CHARLES P. OF HESSE.

No. XXX.

Letter to Mr. Elliot, dated Uddewalla, Nov. 2d, 1788.

It is not unknown to you, that the declaration which the King of Sweden cauſed to be delivered me, by his Aid-de-camp Wrede, has been printed and publiſhed in the Swediſh language, ſome copies of which have juſt been preſented to me. I have given you, Sir, my promiſe not to reſent any perſonal injuries, and I will keep my word with

j'oſe le dire, a caracteriſé toutes mes actions, même quand on ne l'a reciproqué en aucune maniere. Le corps de troupes que j'ai l'honneur de commander, eſt auſſi lézé dans cette déclaration, & j'ai balancé ſi je ne me porterois pas d'abord ſur la Giotha-Elf derechef, pour demander une ſatisfaction éclatante. Les ordres pour retirer les poſtes avancés étant déja donnés, j'ai préféré encore la modération dans ce moment, où j'aurois tout en main pour prendre moi-même la ſatisfaction la plus juſte & naturelle. Cependant j'ai dû Vous demander une réponſe catégorique, Mr. ſi la trêve ſubſiſte encore, ou ſi elle eſt rompue, comme je dois le juger par la déclaration de S. M. Suédoiſe? Dans ce dernier cas j'oſe eſpérer, qu'après une aggreſſion auſſi manifeſte les cours médiatrices abandonneront aux armes des deux partis les méſures à prendre entre elles, tant pour la priſe des quartiers d'hyver, que pour tout ce qui pourra s'en ſuivre ailleurs, dont je proteſte d'être en aucune maniere cauſe.

Je ſuis, &c.

No. XXXI.

Déclaration remiſe à Mr. Elliot pendant ſon ſéjour à Uddewalla.

La convention d'armiſtice du 18. Octobre durant juſqu'au 13. Nov. il ne ſera pas beſoin de faire une nouvelle pour le tems que le corps des troupes auxiliaires reſtera en Suede, comme je compte

that good faith which, I venture to ſay, has characterized all my actions, even when no ways reciprocated. The corps of troops I have the honour to command is alſo wronged by this declaration, and I have heſitated whether I ſhould not immediately return again over the Giotha-Elf, to demand an honourable ſatisfaction: but orders for removing the advanced poſts having been already given, I have ſtill preferred moderation, at a time when I had every means in my hands to procure myſelf a ſatisfaction equally juſt and natural. However, I thought it incumbent on me to aſk of you, Sir, a categorical anſwer, whether the truce ſtill ſubſiſts, or whether it be broken, as I ſhould ſuppoſe by his Swediſh Majeſty's declaration? In this laſt caſe, I dare hope, that, after an aggreſſion ſo manifeſt, the mediating Courts will leave to both parties whatever meaſures they pleaſe to take, both in chooſing their winter-quarters, and in whatever elſe may further enſue from it, which, I proteſt, can be no ways imputed to me. I am, &c.

No. XXXI.

A Declaration delivered to Mr. Elliot, during his ſtay at Uddewalla.

The armiſtice-convention of Octob. 18, laſting till Nov. 13, it will be needleſs to proceed to a new one for the time the auxiliaries remain in

compte que je ferai le même jour rentré avec tout en Norvege. Il faudra ſeulement déterminer tout ce qui peut concerner les malades qui ne ſeroient pas tranſportables, & le peu de ſauvegardes, pour que je ne ſois pas dans le cas de prendre des otages avec moi des villes, où je laiſſerai les prémiers. Le pays, dont les frontieres ſont déterminées par le dernier traité d'armiſtice, ne ſauroit ſelon la parole de S. M. Suédoiſe, pas être occupé par ſes troupes durant l'armiſtice, que je continuerai à tenir avec la derniere exactitude. malgré les infractions journalieres qui ſe font du côté oppoſé. On arrête les ſoldats Norvégiens qui paſſent la Giotha pour acheter quelque choſe, encouragés par les payſans mêmes ; on les mene à Gothenbourg ; & on me les offre enſuite ſous la dénomination de priſonniers de guerre : même des ſoldats ſur l'iſle neutre de Hiſſingue ont été tranſportés ainſi à Gothenbourg, & on les décore de ce même titre, tandis qu'on ne les ſauroit nommer que priſonniers d'armiſtice, comme aucun ſoldat de mes troupes n'a été pris durant les hoſtilités. On a conſervé tous les poſtes dans le Wermeland de ce côté du Glasfiol, contre le traité : l'humanité ſeule ne m'a point permis de faire marcher des troupes de ce côté pour déloger ces payſans, en brûlant par quelques jets d'obuſiers leurs abatis ; mais ſachant que ma rétraite étoit prochaine, je n'ai pas voulu expoſer inutilement du ſang humain à être repandu, peut-être des deux côtés. L'infraction eſt cependant trop manifeſte, pour pouvoir la paſſer ſous ſilence.

Comme

Sweden, as I mean to be that very day re-entered in Norway with my whole corps. It will only be neceſſary to determine on what concerns the ſick, who may not be tranſportable, and on ſome few ſafe-guards, that I may have no occaſion to take any hoſtages with me from the towns where I leave the firſt. The country, the frontiers of which have been determined by the laſt treaty of truce, cannot, agreeably to his Swediſh Majeſty's given word, be occupied by his troops during the armiſtice, which I ſhall continue to obſerve with the utmoſt exactneſs, notwithſtanding the daily inſinuations made by the oppoſite party. My Norwegian ſoldiers, who were encouraged by the Swediſh peaſants themſelves to paſs the Giotha to buy ſomething, are arreſted, conducted to Gothenburg, and afterwards offered me, under the denomination of priſoners of war. Even ſoldiers, taken on the neutral iſle of Hiſſingen, have been thus ſent to Gothenburg, decorated with the ſame title, though they cannot be called otherwiſe than truce-captives, not one of my ſoldiers having been taken in the time of hoſtilities. All the poſts in Wermeland, on this ſide Glasfiol, have been kept, contrary to the treaty. Humanity alone would not permit me to order ſome to this ſide to diſlodge thoſe peaſants, and burn their wooden fences, by the diſcharge of a few howitzers: but, conſidering the proximity of my retreat, I would not uſeleſsly cauſe the ſpilling of human blood, poſſibly on both ſides. The infraction is, however, too manifeſt to paſs it over in ſilence.

His

Comme S. M. Suédoiſe a bien voulu me faire déclarer, il y a quelques jours, qu'Elle ſe croyoit en droit d'enfreindre la trêve, ſans qu'Elle ſe ſoit adreſſée à l'arbitrage du miniſtre plénipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique, ſelon l'article 9; je me crois en droit de dire, que je ne me fie plus à rien qu'à Dieu & aux braves troupes que j'ai l'honneur de commander; que je vais donner dès ce moment les ordres neceſſaires pour commencer la rétraite de l'armée; mais que je regarderai comme une léſion effective & une aggreſſion réelle, ſi des troupes Suédoiſes paſſant, contre les expreſſions mêmes du traité, la démarcation des frontieres, ſe permettoient de ſuivre mon arriere-garde à quelque diſtance. Dans ce cas je ne balancerai point à faire rétrograder les curieux.

No. XXXII.

Projet d'une convention d'armiſtice entre S. M. Suédoiſe & les troupes ſous les ordres de S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe.

I.

La trêve entre les forces de terre & de mer de S. M. Suédoiſe & celles ſous les ordres du Prince de Heſſe, ſera en vertu de la préſente prolongée pour ſix mois, à dater l'expiration de celle qui ſubſiſte actuellement.

II.

His Swediſh Majeſty having pleaſed to declare to me, a few days ago, that he believed himſelf juſtified to break the truce, without applying to the arbitrage of his Britannick Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, in conformity to the 9th article, I think I have alſo a right to ſay, I truſt no longer to any thing but God, and the brave troops I have the honour to command; that, from this moment, I ſhall give the neceſſary orders to begin the removal of the army. But here declare, I ſhall take it as an actual offenſe, and real aggreſſion, if Swediſh troops, tranſgreſſing the lines of the frontiers, contrary to the expreſs terms of the treaty, ſhould preſume to follow my rear at ſome diſtance; in which caſe, I ſhall not heſitate to drive back the over-curious.

No. XXXII.

Plan of a Convention for an Armiſtice between his Swediſh Majeſty and the Troops under the command of his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe.

I.

The truce between the forces of his Swediſh Majeſty, by land and by ſea, and thoſe under the Prince of Heſſe, ſhall, by virtue of the preſent, be prolonged for ſix months, to be dated from the expiration of that now ſubſiſting.

II.

Pendant toute la durée de l'armiſtice il ne ſe commettra aucun acte d'hoſtilité ou de voye de fait, de la part des forces de terre & de mer de S. M. Danoiſe, ſous le titre de forces auxiliaires, contre les provinces Suédoiſes ou les ſujets Suédois; & une réciprocité parfaite à cet égard ſera obſervée par les forces de terre & de mer du Roi de Suede, pour les provinces & ſujets appartenants au Roi de Dannemarc.

III.

S. A. S. le Prince de Heſſe donnera les ordres les plus ſtricts, pour que pendant la durée de la trêve aucune perſonne d'une capacité militaire Danoiſe ne paſſe la frontiere de la Norvege, à moins d'y être autoriſée par un paſſeport de l'officier civil ou militaire, auquel S. M. Suédoiſe aura confié l'exercice de ſon autorité ſur la frontiere. De même le Roi de Suede donnera les ordres les plus ſtricts pour que pendant la durée de la trêve aucune perſonne d'une capacité militaire Suédoiſe ne paſſe la frontiere de la Suede pour aller en Norvege, à moins d'y être autoriſée par un paſſeport de l'officier civil ou militaire, auquel S. M. Danoiſe aura confié l'exercice de ſon autorité ſur la frontiere.

IV.

S. M. Suédoiſe agréera, que les malades qui pouront reſter en Suede après la ſortie de l'Armée du

II.

During the whole duration of the armiſtice, no act of hoſtility or aggreſſion ſhall be committed, on the part of his Daniſh Majeſty's land or ſea forces, under the title of auxiliaries, againſt any of the Swediſh provinces, or Swediſh ſubjects; and a perfect reciprocity ſhall alſo be obſerved, in this reſpect, by the ſea or land forces of the King of Sweden, with regard to the provinces and ſubjects belonging to the King of Denmark.

III.

His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe ſhall give ſtrict orders, that no Daniſh perſon of a military capacity may paſs the frontiers of Norway during the time of the truce, unleſs he be authoriſed by a paſſport from ſome officer, civil or military, to whom his Swediſh Majeſty ſhall have entruſted the exerciſe of his power on the confines. The King of Sweden ſhall alſo give his moſt ſtrict orders, that, ſo long as the truce laſts, no Swediſh perſon of a military capacity ſhall paſs the frontiers of Sweden to go to Norway, unleſs duely authoriſed thereto by a paſſport, ſigned by an officer, either civil or military, charged with his Daniſh Majeſty's executive power and authority on the frontiers.

IV.

His Swediſh Majeſty agrees, that the ſick, who may happen to remain in Sweden after the depar-

du P. de Heſſe, ſoyent traités avec tous les égards dus à leur état, & que quelques officiers ſoyent nommés par le P. de Heſſe, pour veiller ſur eux & diriger leur marche de retour en Norvege, dès qu'ils ſeront en état d'y être tranſportés.

Ils ſeront à mes fraix, ainſi que les corvées qu'on pourroit mander pour eux.

V.

Tous les priſonniers ſeront relachés de part & d'autre, auſſitôt que faire ſe pourra.

Oui ; mais il ne ſerviront dans cette guerre ni contre S. M. l'Impératrice de Ruſſie, ni contre ſes alliés.

VI.

Toute hoſtilité ayant ceſſé entre les troupes de S. M. Suédoiſe & celles ſous les ordres du P. de Heſſe, & la tranquillité étant ainſi rétablie par mer & par terre, les deux Royaumes de Suede & de Dannemarc ſeront cenſés être dans la plus profonde paix tout le tems que durera cette trêve ; & en cas qu'aucune des deux hautes parties contractantes eût à l'avenir l'intention de récommencer les hoſtilités à la fin de cette trêve, elle ſeroit tenue de donner un avertiſſement de 40 jours d'avance.

VII.

Cet armiſtice dans tous les points ſera garanti par les cours de Berlin & de Londres.

Fait à Udevalla le 5 Nov. 1788, à 9: heures du Soir.

J'accepte

ture of the Prince of Heſſe's army, ſhall be treated with all the care due to their circumſtances; and that ſome officers be appointed by the Prince of Heſſe to watch over them, and to direct their march back to Norway, as ſoon as they ſhall be in a ſtate to be conveyed there.

They ſhall be at my charge, as well as the ſtatute-ſervice that may be required for them.

V.

All the priſoners, on both ſides, ſhall be releaſed as ſoon as poſſible.

Yes; but they ſhall not ſerve, during this war, neither againſt her Majeſty, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, nor againſt her allies.

VI.

All hoſtilities having ceaſed between the troops of his Swediſh Majeſty, and thoſe commanded by the Prince of Heſſe; and publick tranquillity being thus reſtored by ſea and land, the two kingdoms of Sweden and Denmark ſhall be deemed, as enjoying the moſt profound peace all the time this truce laſts; and in caſe either of the two high contracting powers ſhould hereafter intend to begin new hoſtilities at the expiration of this truce, it ſhall be obliged to give the other forty days previous notice thereof.

VII.

This armiſtice ſhall be guaranteed, in all its points, by the Courts of Berlin and London.

Done at Uddewalla, the 5th of November, 1788, at nine o'clock in the evening.

J'accepte cet armiſtice ſous la haute garantie des cours médiatrices, en qualité de chef des troupes auxiliaires cédées par S. M. Danoiſe á la diſpoſition de S. M. l'Impératrice de toutes les Ruſſies.

CHARLES P. DE HESSE.

No. XXXIII.

Note remiſe à M. Elliot.

Les circonſtances préſentes m'obligent, en me retirant d'ici, de prendre des Nantiſſemens des Villes pour le payement des bateaux qui ont été pris pendant l'armiſtice, et dont M. Elliot, Envoyé-extraordinaire & Miniſtre-plénipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique, arbitre & garant, a décidé qu'ils devoient nous être rendus. S. M. Suédoiſe s'étant en conformité de cet arbitrage décidé à rendre les captures faites, hormis les canons cédés à S. M. par S. A. R. Mgr. le Prince-Royal, ou bien à payer la valeur de l'hopital ſelon une évaluation équitable, je vous adreſſe, Monſieur, les calculs que le commiſſariat vient de me remettre de tous les prix des choſes enlevées, & ce que je me vois ainſi obligé de reclamer. En attendant je ne ferai aucun uſage de l'obligation que je me fais donner par les villes, pendant deux mois, pour que les ſommes qui reſteroient à payer par S. M. Suédoiſe, puiſſent être reglées dans cet in-

I accept this armiſtice, under the high guarantee of the mediating Courts, in quality of Commander in Chief of the auxiliary troops, ceded by his Daniſh Majeſty, to the diſpoſal of her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

CHARLES P. OF HESSE.

No. XXXIII.

Note, delivered to Mr. Elliot.

In withdrawing from hence, the preſent circumſtances oblige me to take ſecurities from the towns, for the payment of the boats captured during the armiſtice; which Mr. Elliot, Envoy-extraordinary, and Miniſter-plenipotentiary from his Britannick Majeſty, arbitrator and guarantee, has decided ſhould be reſtored. His Swediſh Majeſty having agreed, conformably to this arbitration, to reſtore the captures, except the cannons ceded to his Majeſty by his Royal Highneſs the Crown-Prince; or elſe to pay the value of the field-hoſpital, according to an equitable valuation; I herewith convey to you, Sir, the calculations delivered to me by the Commiſſary, of all the prices of the things that have been taken, and which I ſee myſelf obliged thus to claim. In the mean time, I ſhall for the ſpace of two months make no uſe of the bond, I have cauſed to be given me by the towns, that the ſums which might remain to be paid by his Swediſh Majeſty, may be ſettled in that interval.

tervalle. Je propoſe M. Erſkine, Conſul de S. M. Britannique pour recevoir en mon nom tout ce que S. M. Suédoiſe fera rendre, qu'il voudra bien faire embarquer & envoyer à Friderichſtadt, après l'avoir fait aſſurer. Tout ce qui ſera rendu, ſera d'abord décompté de la ſomme de l'obligation, & le reſte ſera alors payé, ou bien par M. Erſkine pour le compte de S. M. Suédoiſe, ou bien je me payerai moi-même par le moyen de cette obligation, libérant du reſte les villes ou la ville d'Udevalla inceſſamment. Je crois de mon devoir de prendre à préſent moi même mes ſecurités, comme elles ceſſent du moment, que je ſors avec les troupes du pays.

J'ai demandé à la Ville d'Udevalla 50 mille écus eſpeces, dont la ville de Wennerſbourg bonifiera 8 mille. Toute cette affaire ſera finie ſans aucune incommodité de la part des villes, dès que S. M. Suédoiſe aura donné les ordres neceſſaires pour la terminer, & je ſerai enchanté de voir rénaitre la conſolation dans l'ame de ces bonnes gens, qui ont d'autant moins à craindre pour leur bien, qu'il ſe trouve à préſent entierement entre les mains du Roi leur maitre.

Au quartier-général à Udevalla ce 4 Noyémbre, 1788.

val. I propoſe Mr. Erſkine, his Britannick Majeſty's Conſul, to receive in my name, all that his Swediſh Majeſty ſhall order to be returned, which he will ſhip off and ſend to Friderichſtadt, after having inſured the value. Whatever be returned, ſhall be immediately deducted from the amount of the bond, and the remainder ſhall be paid, either by Mr. Erſkine for the King of Sweden's account, or I will pay myſelf by means of this bond, and acquit the towns, or the city of Uddewalla, for the reſt without delay. I think it my duty now to take my ſecurities myſelf, as they ceaſe from the moment I quit the country with the army.

My demand upon the city of Uddewalla has been to the amount of fifty thouſand crowns in ſpecie, of which the city of Wennerſburg takes eight thouſand on itſelf. This whole affair will be finiſhed, without the leaſt inconvenience to the cities, as ſoon as his Swediſh Majeſty ſhall give the neceſſary orders for terminating it; and it will give me infinite pleaſure, to ſee conſolation revived in the minds of thoſe good people, who have the leſs to fear for their welfare, being now entirely in the hands of the King their maſter.

From head-quarters at Uddewalla, Nov. 4, 1788.

Le Roi de Suede ayant fait payer depuis & dans le courant du mois de Mars dernier la ſomme de 42,443 ecus, pour la valeur des batimens enlevés pendant la trêve, l'obligation de la ville d'Udevalla a été rendue à cette ville & les ordres néceſſaires ont été en même tems donnés pour le renvoy des otages.

The King of Sweden having ſince, in the month of March, cauſed the ſum of 42,443 crowns, to be paid for the value of the veſſels captured during the armiſtice; the bond has been returned to the city of Uddewalla, and the neceſſary orders at the ſame time given, for ſending back the hoſtages.

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